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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MAY 13, 1986 VOL. 30 NO. 20

COVER

Wrestling's hard sell

Professional wrestling in the 1980s is a dazzling combination of skill, strength and outrageous hype which has become an outdoor coliseum phenomenon in a surprisingly short time. Its audience crisscrosses all lines of class and age. And its reigning superstar is a handsome, brawling man named Terry Gene Bolin, better known as Hulk Hogan. —Page 34

COVER PHOTO BY JOHN COLOMAN FOR OUTLINE



A shock for Alberta's Tories
Premier Don Getty's Conservatives was a majority in last week's Alberta election, but big gains by the NDP and a Liberal comeback threatened provincial politics. —Page 14



A 'punishing' royal visit
As Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, finished a grueling eight-day tour of British Columbia last week, concern about Diana's health continued. —Page 42

CONTENTS

Ari	63
Bringing	13
Business/Economy	36
Canada	14
Cover	34
Editorial	2
Letters	4
MacLeod	64
Music	41
Newsman	33
Opera	62
Passages	4
People	41
Publishing	63
Television	32
World	20



A summit tinged by terror
Terrorists tagged the agenda, but last week's Tokyo economic summit also gave Canada a voice in some key decisions by the major economies. —Page 20



The sound of new music
During the International Year of Canadian Music, spotlights are on the country's contemporary composers and the astonishing quality and range of their work. —Page 44

Solid as The Rock

Your recent cover story on Newfoundland's unemployment problem and current political current ("A province in despair," April 13) made interesting reading. While it is true that many inland residents are in dire straits, everyone isn't collecting welfare, or unemployment or badly jockeying the present government. There are many residents of The Rock who are quite content in their jobs and are actively engaged in living normal lives. The physical living conditions that are often portrayed in the media are not representative of the province as a whole. —MICHAEL HUGHES, St. John's

Brian Peckford's pensive, fatigued expression as the cover of your April 14 issue got to me. The people of Newfoundland and Labrador are tired. Tired of being treated as second-class citizens of Canada. Tired of Ottawa's leftovers. Tired of the highest sales tax, the highest gas and oil prices and the highest unemployment rate in the country. However, don't mistake their exhaustion for acceptance of the earth they've been dealt. Newfoundlanders are a fighting people, as they've proven during the recent promiscuous public employees' strike. —JACQUES T. ROY, Halifax

Dealing with Roy's

Our daughter mirrored Roy's Syndrome in March, 1984 ("Delaying an idea warning," Health, April 14). She was 15 years old at the time. She took an idea, product for fever and headache and was hospital-



Peckford pensive, fatigued

ized as full life support for five days. It is not enough to say "Take Tylenol," when you have never had any trouble with ails. People must be told directly not to take Aspirin for flu or meningitis. The delay in official warnings is criminal. Pharmaceutical firms know of the possible links between Alda and Roy's Syndrome, but not enough was said soon enough for our daughter. —VERENA ROYCE, Surrey, B.C.

Teenage fiction

Your article "Adolescent fiction comes of age" (Publishing, April 12) was much needed, but it did not mention the big problem: novels for teenagers are packed up by parents, not teens. The reason that high school teachers have to "stumble upon" these novels is that the books are published through children's book editors, reviewed by children's book reviewers and put into children's book stores. No self-respecting teenager would be caught dead with a children's anything. —DOUGLAS HOFFMAN, Toronto

Teaching the basics

Fred Bremner expressed concerns about the U.S. education system ("An education system under siege," Columns, April 22). In Canada, also, there are teachers who cannot spell, punctuate or write properly constructed sentences. The only way we can have teachers capable of teaching basic literacy is for the ministers of education to demand that the graduates of our teacher education be able to spell and write intelligently, and to provide them first with instruction in these basic skills. —J. H. MARNE HOFFMAN, Kitchener, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and phone numbers. Send correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 400 King Street West, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C5.

PASSAGES

1943: French politician Gaston Defferre, 75, the south-handed master of Marcellette, after lapsing into a coma caused by head injuries suffered in a fall at his home, in Marcellette, Defferre, a leader in the French Resistance during the Second World War, played a major role in the rebuilding of the socialist party, now France's largest political group. He was mayor of Marcellette from 1952 until the time of his death and also held the post in 1944 and 1945. From 1961 to 1964 he served as minister of the interior under President Francois Mitterrand, who called his death "a great loss for me and a great loss for France."

1943: Actor Robert Alda, 73, who had a lengthy career stage and in film and in later years starred on the New York TV scene. He is now 73, as a result of the effects of a stroke suffered two years ago, in Los Angeles. Alda, whose real name was Alfonso d'Almeida, originated the role of Sky Masterson in the 1950 Broadway production of *Gypsy* and DeLo and played George Gershwin in the 1948 movie biopic *Shelburne* in *Blue*.

1943: British peer Emanuel (Manny) Shrewsbury, 131, fiery mirror of the labor movement, who rose from trade union leader to become the first active constitutional member of the House of Lords, in London. The son of a poor Jewish refugee tailor, Lord Shrewsbury served for 40 years in Parliament, giving up his seat in the House of Commons in 1970 and entering the House of Lords as a life peer.

1943: To writers: Maggie Siegel, 43, and Eric Wright, 57, the Arthur Ellis Awards for the best crime books published in 1983, by the Crime Writers of Canada. Siegel's book, *A Canadian Prey*, is a study of the events leading to the trial of Senator Saskatchewan cabinet minister Colin Tantich, convicted of causing the murder of his wife, Jeanne, in 1963. Wright's novel, *Death in the Old Country*, is the third in a series featuring fictional Toronto policeman Charlie Salter.

1943: Legendary Sherpa Tenzing Norgay, 72, who guided Sir Edmund Hillary to the top of Mount Everest in 1953, of unsung heroism in Darjeeling, India. From humble beginnings as an itinerant yak herder, Tenzing went on to win worldwide acclaim for his part in conquering the 29,000-foot mountain, the highest in the world. Hillary, 66, now New Zealand's high commissioner in India, said that although he was ordered by his guide's death, "I feel Tenzing had a full and exciting life; his life was something of a triumph."

DATELINE: ETHIOPIA

Harsh rule in an arid land

The sleek Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 767 lands at Debre Zeit, a military airport, as Assef's drive south of Addis Ababa. On the tarmac, an earth-toned fleet of 15 Soviet MiG jets stands poised for takeoff, while another MiG soars overhead. Inside the transit lounge, an international convention has gathered: black Africans in turbans and immaculate white robes, bound for Nairobi, mingle with outnumbered Europeans in khaki, leaving after hours of duty with famished relief agencies. The lounge also contains a surprising incongruity: middle-aged, chain-smoking Chinese in blue jackets remembered in front of a color television, watching British rock star Paul Young's latest music video.

As it struggles to recover from the great drought and accompanying famine of 1984-85, one of the worst in modern history, Ethiopia remains a land of disturbing paradoxes. At the end of an exhausting day in the field assessing the performance of a medical clinic or overseeing food distribution to beleaguered victims of the



Wangale rarely challenged

drought, relief workers often converse in the posh bars and restaurants of the Addis Hilton hotel for a lavish luncheon of food and drink. Upstairs, the hotel's balconies overlook two starkly different scenes. On one side is the lush garden setting of the spring-fed swimming pool, framed by the requisite people watching that tag the capital. On the other is an endless row of tiny, jerry-built, corrugated, tin-roofed huts that house a large percentage of the capital's one million residents. When the heavy rains come, as they have regularly since the end of the drought, water rushes down hillsides in muddy torrents, soaking the homes.

Rarely dramatic contradictions are visible in the provinces. The finest hotel in Gondar city, Ethiopia's ancient capital, in the Goba, a first-class resort overlooking a river that enters to designers and government officials with expense accounts. But less than a kilometer away, in circular, mud-floored, thatched-roof huts (huts), families of impoverished, ragged peasants perform their daily rituals in ways that have not changed substantially for several centuries.

It is not the degree of Ethiopia's poverty that leaves such an indelible mark on visitors. Many other nations, even in the Western Hemisphere, have

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"How to count your chickens before they hatch."

By Richard Sharabara • Creative and Financial Strategist



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packets of urban and rural decay as appalling as any in Africa. What looms in the reach of Ethiopian poverty, a hell of suffering that seems to exclude the vast majority of its 46 million citizens. Since the 1974 military coup that ended the 40-year reign of Emperor Haile Selassie, the Lion of Judah—and replaced him brutal monarchy with a Soviet-backed Communist government—most of the surviving remnant of the country's privileged elite, its middle class and its intelligentsia is either in exile, in jail or in hiding.

There are now more Ethiopians dis-



Peasants being moved to resettlement camps, deny acknowledgment of coercion

tees living abroad than there are working at home. And for the past several years the group achieving the best results in the annual national high school examinations has been located in the Addis Ababa prison jailed for alleged subversive activities, the brightest students scrape themselves by teaching each other and preparing for the tests.

What remains, principally, are the peasants—undereducated, underemployed, underfed—and the ruling Ethiopian Workers Party, a vast and growing bureaucracy that currently spreads its message into every sector of society, including the churches and schools. Party members are now being told that they must not go to a Christian church or have their children baptized. Elsewhere, the party-first ethic creates a strange environment in which the most talented are subversive to the most loyal. At the Addis central hospital, the three most senior medical officials report to a party official with the qualifications of an X-

ray technician. Still, it is a telling commentary on the ideological purity of the Dergas, the committee that runs the country, that virtually every member has family—wives, sons and daughters—living in the United States.

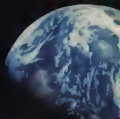
The Dergas' chairman, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, is rarely photographed. Greeting foreign delegates in his dark blue Mao-style suit, Mengistu—the name means authority in Amharic, the country's principal language—is soft-spoken and low-key. He talks with feeling of Ethiopia's desperate need for Western development sup-

port or the problems of its orphans. "He doesn't seem to have much charisma," said a Canadian parliamentarian after a recent audience. An army officer whose formal education is said to have ended at grade 6, Mengistu used one Puhdure meeting in 1977 to personally enunciate the head of state, Brig.-Gen. Tefari Benti, who blessed his route to the top by supporting a civilian socialist group intent on replacing the military regime. Said a Western diplomat: "Give a man a machine-gun and he can develop charisma as a hobby."

On Mengistu's orders, Ethiopia's shift toward Marxism-Leninism is gathering pace. Despite international criticism, the government is also determined to proceed with two huge programs—resettlement and "villagization"—aimed at enforcing control of a ground and pacify population. The government's stated plan of resettlement was to move more than a million peasants from the burning, drought-parched northern highlands—where



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CLOSE-UP: IRWIN COTLER

Counsel to the oppressed

For Montreal-based human rights lawyer Irwin Cotler, 1984 is a typically hectic working day. At 5:44 a.m. he stepped off an overnight flight to Montreal from Los Angeles, where he had addressed a coalition of human rights lawyers. The McGill University law professor hurried to the campus to teach an early class in constitutional law. Then, he rushed upstairs to his cramped campus office, where he spent the next 16 hours working on human rights cases. First, he telephoned a Moscow source on the matter of a Soviet peace activist, Dr. Vladimir Brezhnev, who had recently been imprisoned for alleged dissident activities. Then, Cotler agreed to an anti-apartheid activist group's request that he join their organization. Next, a former leader of the French resistance movement dropped by to offer him help in the case of Soviet Jewry. Another caller was Euse Ndagabusa, a reformer from the African country of Burundi who was seeking advice on how to get international attention for human rights violations in his nation. By that time, it was still only 5 p.m.

In Cotler's office, boxes of documents compete for space on the floor and on the couch. The piles of papers represent Cotler's varied work as one of Canada's most effective human rights activists. His international commitments have resulted in the 46-year-old McGill graduate with playing a pivotal role in securing the release of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky from prison. Cotler was one of the few people whom Shcharansky chose to see immediately after he flew to Israel last February, following his release after nine years in prison. As well, Cotler has lobbied Western and Eastern Bloc governments on behalf of other Soviet Jews who have been refused exit visas—the so-called "refuseniks"—as well as other dissidents.

In Canada, Cotler has acted as counsel for native Canadian women married to whites seeking to maintain their Indian status. He is excited before the Deschamps inquiry into alleged Nazi war criminals living in Canada, and he serves on the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal Panel. In addition, he is a member of the board of directors of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation. Still not tired, Quebec Justice Minister Bernard Marc, "I have never met anyone so dedicated and committed to what he believes in."

Cotler's critical role in securing

Shcharansky's freedom involved an eight-year campaign in conjunction with other human rights activists. Under the direction of Shcharansky's wife, Anatoly, who emigrated to the West in 1974, Cotler acted as the dissident's legal counsel during many frustrating years of appeals, both to

Soviet courts as well as to Western governments. The Soviets finally released Shcharansky for Eastern Bloc citizens being held in the West in exchange of captives. Still, Cotler insisted that he is satisfied by the public praise for his work on the lengthy Shcharansky case. "If you let that get to you," he said, "you lose sight of what you should be doing."

Despite Cotler's efforts on behalf of Soviet Jewry, he has, on occasion, clashed with Canadian Jewish community leaders when he has taken controversial stands. While serving as the pres-

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ident of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) in 1982, Collier argued the organization's efforts by sending an unauthorized telegram to then-Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin calling for an independent inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Lebanese in Beirut refugee camps. At the time, Israeli occupation forces in Beirut were criticized for not having tried to stop the Christians. Now, Collier discusses the controversy.



Collier in his Montreal office: a fighter accepted by the Jewish establishment

surrounding his criticisms of the Israeli government, describing the failure as "a phase in my life."

He attributes his passion for human rights issues to his parents. His father, Nathan, was a lawyer, while his mother, Feg, was a community worker. An only child, Collier remembered, "My mother brought me up not only in the spirit of tolerance but also taught us to celebrate the uniqueness of life." His father, a Russian immigrant, had a deep respect for the legal process, and a close family friendship with poet and lawyer A.M. Klein "gave me a humanistic view of the law acquired in the Yiddish tradition," he said.

His first lawsuit actively involved in human rights issues in 1968 when he represented one of the first public demonstrations in North America in support of Soviet Jewry. It rapidly earned the respect of influential leaders in Canada's Jewish community and that has made him a valuable source of support for reformist social programs. In 1978 fellow McGill

professor James Torigian organized a Montreal community project designed to assist the city's poor. At the time, many Jewish organizations, unfamiliar with both the program and the problems of working-class Montreal, were reportedly reluctant to offer financial support. But said Torigian, "Evin was one of the few people accepted by the establishment who sided with me." As a result, the program has become an important community

project that continues to thrive.

Collier's career has left him little time for his own family. During a 1977 visit to Israel he met his future wife, Anneli, who was then an adviser to the Israeli parliament. Now, they live in a bungalow in Montreal's Côte St. Luc area with their three daughters, Michal, 35 (from Anneli's first marriage), Gila, 6, and Tanya, 3. Although he is frequently traveling, he makes special efforts to see his family, often between flights. That way, Collier said, "they'll know who I am when I do finally get home."

Collier's cramped schedule and his many causes have led some friends to worry that the energetic reformer could ultimately suffer serious exhaustion. "I don't know how he keeps up with the hectic pace," said Nara Collier acknowledges that his heavy work load has led to attacks of mild exhaustion. But he added, "When I sleep, I sleep well."

—NANCY AMERSON in Montreal



Collier's family photo

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Old-fashioned success

Throughout the doors of Joyner's Department Store swing open at 930 every business morning and the first customers filter across the creaking linoleum floor. The three-story, red-brick building stands like a monument in the past at the north end of Main Street in central Moose Jaw, Sask. The store has changed little since an English immigrant child, Walter Joyner, first opened his business in 1912. When customers pay for their purchases, everything from shoes to purses, they witness an electrical wonder of a bygone era. The family-owned store, now operated by Walter's grandson, 36-year-old Walter Edward (Ted), uses one of only two antique electrical cash systems left in the country. Small steel beams carry cash payments to a central cashier in the back of the store, clicking along little trucks suspended from the wires. "Blondie-style" clad ceiling. Within seconds the metal box returns with the customer's change. Ted Joyner of the clicking system. "It is phenomenally efficient and helps make us antique"

According to conventional marketing wisdom, Joyner's old-fashioned ways should be a financial disaster in an age of anonymous mass merchandising. But in Moose Jaw (population 25,000), the venerable department store has proven to be just the opposite. While the store continues to turn

Soon after Joyner opened, he purchased a former brothel next door and turned it into the shoe department

a strong profit, three major chain stores in the city centre have recently decided to shut down their outlets. Macys, a well-known hardware chain store on the prairies, Roses' and Sillers department stores have all announced closings in the past three months. S.E. Christensen, president of Moose Jaw's downtown Business Inc.

promotion District, said that Joyner's old-fashioned store—and his business acumen—has been part of his success. "It's a Christmas," the stores of Joyner's name in the community, its unique marketing message, and the fact that Ted is a very shrewd businessman, makes Joyner's what it is."

The store's past mirrors that of the community it serves. The store was established in 1912, when early completed railroads that met in Moose Jaw brought waves of immigrants. Joyner took over an adjacent restaurant that once doubled as a brothel. That area became the store's shoe department. The store expanded again during the boom years of the 1920s when the city became a major service centre for the rich farms and ranches in the surrounding countryside. But Joyner's luck didn't last. During the Depression of the 1930s, unable to find the cash to keep it viable, Walter Joyner sold out to his son Frank and eight employees in 1932. In 1962, Frank Joyner's son, Ted, bought out the remaining six shareholders. Then, when Frank retired in 1974, Ted also bought most of the shares. Determined to maintain the store's character, Joyner has consciously carried on the family retailing traditions. "We are just an old-fashioned clothing merchant that sells above-average items and provides per-



Joyner with antique cable cash system overhead—personalized approach

sonalized service," he said.

Joyner's 32 employees are trained to pay close attention to the customers. Seventy per cent of its clientele are women, and Joyner's aims primarily at the over-30 age bracket, catering to middle- and upper-income shoppers who appreciate personal service. The store, which concentrates on men's and women's clothing and accessories, cat-

ers modern lines, but it still features the broad-brimmed women's hats and brightly colored women's turbans that were in style in the 1930s and that have found a renewed market. Ted Joyner. "I have taken the attitude that I'd tried to compete with Sears I'd be broke in six months. We go for the people who want the personalized approach from a clerk who can tell them

that they look good in grey or blue." Joyner's also has a loyal staff with a low turnover rate. Margaret Gillan, 62, an office manager who has worked at the store for more than 23 years, said, "I remember coming to Joyner's with my parents."

A retailer with a good marketing sense, Joyner is planning renovation work for the store. Originally, he wanted the building's 1920s-style facade maintained into its original condition, but experts told him that the soft red brick could not withstand the treatment. Instead, he has decided to repaint the building's exterior—"Cool-lie grey," Joyner says. But trying to restore the place is difficult. Joyner has had to improvise repairs to the gallery-driven cash system because parts are no longer available. Indeed, the system was made obsolete in the 1950s with the advent of pneumatic tubes that shunted cash and receipts around stores. They in turn were replaced with individual cash registers. But it is attention to tradition that keeps Joyner's clientele loyal while other stores lose customers to one-stop-shopping malls. Ted Marie Fergusson, one of more than 1,000 customers with accounts at the store, "It is truly a special place."

—DALE ERLINE in Moose Jaw

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AN AMERICAN VIEW

Inciting the commander-in-chief



By Fred Bruening

In the midst of our Libyan crisis, a couple of British fellows jumped off the Empire State Building and parachuted safely to the streets of Manhattan. The papers put the story on page 1 and, momentarily, we were diverted from Colonel Khadafi, those blasts, those executions and corpses tossed by the wayside—from all we have come to define as terrorism. Instead of not, the message was as clear as if stretched overhead by skydivers' life pans.

The idea is fetching but lacks universal applicability. Only those beyond the tumbrel are likely to find solace in parachutes and platitudes. When our bombers sucked Tripoli and Benghazi, an estimated 180 Libyans were deprived of their futures. Civilians dead, including, we are told, Muammar Khadafi's 15-month-old daughter, Hana. Under such circumstances, survivors may not be as keen to search for silver linings. "The American people were our friends," said a Libyan citizen apparently bewildered by the raid. "We never had any problem before."

Ardent patriots and assorted man-of-steel on these shores may be content off to get wacky over enemy leaders. President Reagan, after all, told the Libyan people that while he has nothing against them personally, they must pay for the atrocious conduct of their leader. If the Libyans were not previously sequestered with the concept of guilt by association, their conscience by now certainly is settled. Surely, too, they know better than to underestimate our commander-in-chief. When the U.S. President sets about to touch a issue in global jurisprudence, he proceeds with exceeding care.

Enough, though, of the Libyans and their woes. Americans are aint on taking care of their own, and that is only right. President Reagan sent warplanes rumbling over the Gulf of Sidra in the name of national self-interest, let's remember. The idea was to discourage Iranian aggression and demonstrate that we won't be lulled around any more. America had taken enough.

In barracks and meeting halls the strategy played beautifully. Will Khadafi, and his crew, a few to a roadside President sticking up for his people. We are suckers for this sort of stuff and, one has to assume, Ronald Reagan knows our weakness very well. Not

even America's inspiring victory over Cuban day laborers on the shores of Grenada has the nation been treated to such a roasting spectacle. Interviewed on radio, a fellow in Armon said that while the life out of Libyans would be his fate. Referring to the adage, "You can't have your cake and eat it too," he remarked, "Nah, 'em until they glow and shoot 'em in the dark."

Naturally, not all Americans are glibly so enthralled. Some feel the assault will only embolden and incite those who pursue political change through murder and dismemberment, that it will enhance the position of Khadafi among Arab leaders, embolden our friends in the region and, not incidentally, across seas to the Soviet Union. And, despite the sentimentalists, these contrary Americans wonder, if we weren't resorting to a kind of terrorism of our own—if, of all things, we haven't lost the moral edge to a

We should remember that, for many Americans, rocketing Tripoli failed to achieve the desired result

man President Reagan dismisses as a "mad dog."

But if we want to focus solely on the notion of American self-interest, we should reexamine ourselves, for at least one of our countrymen, the much-touted of Tripoli failed to achieve the desired result. Prior to Khadafi, a hostage in Lebanon, found no salvation in the during nighttime strike—just the opposite. Unbeknownst to the show of U.S. strength, his captors, instead, were emboldened. Warned that America no longer would be lulled, they coaxed their rounds. Told that Mr. Reagan was dropping bombs, they drew their guns. These days after the air strike, Peter Kilburn was dead.

By all accounts a gentle soul, Kilburn, 62, served for two decades at the American University of Beirut. He lived on Michael Street, once the heart of an army neighborhood that now has surrounded Kilburn of his native San Francisco. He spoke seven languages, had a child's interest in trains, read voraciously. Kilburn bought books for the library with his own funds and helped students pay

their tuition. "He was loved," said a friend in Beirut. "His kindness to the less fortunate put anyone to shame."

What remarkable fortitude and courage this Kilburn must have had. Beirut, after all, is not exactly Seattle or Santa Barbara. It is the sort of community where an academic might spend a career in tranquillity, separated from the world's long knives and back alleys. Exotic and beautiful, no doubt, the Lebanese capital is perilous, as well—a bad place to be American. On Dec. 3, 1984, Peter Kilburn's luck ran low. A Shiite Muslim hit team took the good librarian away, no matter that he was weakened by stroke, heart trouble and high blood pressure. When emboldened upon residents of that sort, can many ignore such details. So, decide on a victim, send the planes where you must. Who dies, dies.

For some time before his body was found with those of two British hostages, Kilburn was assumed dead by many of his friends. "He was so frail, we never thought he would have survived this long in captivity," said Leila Bakham, a former American. But somehow the librarian endured long enough to be sacrificed brutally for an act he didn't commit and about certainly would have considered. Lying beside the victim was a note that said the killings were intended to punish enemies of the "Arab nation," and, specifically, President Reagan.

Kilburn's demise hardly was surprising. American are certain to be held responsible for the attack on Lib. p.s. a thought that haunts no one more than the relatives and friends of five other U.S. hostages still held in Lebanon. Before Libya, the prisoners were thought to be a chance. Now, that outlook may have changed.

Peggy Say, sister of Terry Anderson, the former Associated Press bureau chief abducted in Beirut more than a year ago, said the bombing seems a peculiar undertaking for a leader pledged to making the world safer for his countrymen. "It was almost designed to blatantly put them in danger," said Anderson's sister of the hostages. Perhaps she fails to appreciate the President's intent. Ronald Reagan does want to generate American lives with his antiterrorism policies—hundreds of lives, no doubt, maybe thousands. As far as saving lives goes at a time, ah, that's a different story.

Fred Bruening is a writer with *Norwalk* in New York.



Getty with wife, Margaret, and supporters at Edmonton headquarters: "It is clear that the people are concerned."

Getty's election shock

In any other province, it would have been called a landslide. But in Alberta, where political leaders can be as immovable as the Rocky Mountains, the commanding majority that Premier Donald Getty earned in last week's provincial election constituted a dramatic setback. Just before the vote, Getty said that he would be pleased if his party won 79 of the legislature's 80 seats. Instead, the Conservatives captured 61 seats and the premier was forced to concede. "It is clear that the people are concerned."

That earlier assessment stood in sharp contrast to the cheers that rocked the headquarters of Alberta's New Democratic Party late Thursday night. Shaking both the country and itself, the NDP increased its seat total from two to 16. "This is just the beginning," declared jubilant NDP leader Ray Martin, 44. "In fact years we are going to give the people of Alberta the government they deserve." The Alberta result also buoyed NDP hopes of re-

gaining power in both the neighboring province of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where elections are expected within months.

The NDP surge in Alberta was fueled in part by the Conservatives' failure to bring their potential supporters to the polls. The 50-per-cent voter turnout was the lowest ever recorded in the province. NDP strategists also capitalized by concentrating campaign efforts on Edmonton ridings where the party had established a support base. At the same time, it was clear that some Albertans have become restive after 15 uneventful years of Tory rule. The disenchantment was most visible in Edmonton, where Conservatives captured only six of the area's 28 constituencies. Six cabinet ministers lost their seats. Province-wide, compared to 1982, the Conservative popular vote fell by about 320,000 to 385,000, while the NDP's rose by some 30,000 to more than 387,000 votes.

But the election's greatest surprise was the performance of the Liberal

party, which won four seats—its first since 1967—and raised its share of the popular vote to 12 from two per cent. Social Liberal Leader Nick Taylor, 58, elected in the northern riding of Westlock-Sturgeon after failing in four previous attempts. "The Liberal party is on its way back."

The election seemed to signal the end of a long era in Alberta. For 30 years, first Social Credit and then the Conservatives ruled without significant challenge, backed by massive legislative majorities. The new alignment resembles a more traditional multiparty system. In addition to the NDP and Liberal gains, the rightist Representative Party retained two seats in the legislature. Observers said the political turnover reflects the profound uncertainty now haunting the province. Stung by the double danger of collapsing world prices for oil and grain, Getty's Alberta shares little of the swagger that marked the glory days of his Tory predecessor, Peter Lougheed, starting in 1971.

Although Getty's platform emphasized continuity with the past, his all-night, low-key campaign differed markedly from Lougheed's spirited electioneering. Instead of mass rallies, Getty concentrated on smaller gatherings at community halls where he delivered a standard stump speech occasionally laced with new promises. In addition, Getty was forced to campaign without benefit of the victim that Lougheed had invoked so effectively—a federal government against which he could vow to defend Alberta interests. Indeed, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative government is more popular in Alberta than in any other province. Said University of Alberta political scientist Larry Pratt: "It was easy to attack Trudeau in the 1970s. But it's not so easy to attack a federal government that is

responsible. And less than a week before the vote, the 300-member Group of Concerned Small Producers and Producers created a stir when it took out a half-page newspaper advertisement calling for more generous subsidies. Alluding to Getty's former answer as a quarterback for the Canadian Football League's Edmonton Eskimos, the ad read: "Don, it's third down and 30 yards to go and the clock is running out on Alberta."

These complaints, emanating from a traditional bastion of Tory support, added the drama to an otherwise flat campaign. New Democratic Party Leader Martin exploited the issue, renews his demand for a floor price for Alberta oil. He said Mulroney: "What we have is deregulation when the price is low and probable regulation again when it is high. It makes no

sense counting of the farm vote paid off handsomely, despite concern about impending hard times. With the aid of an astronomical \$19-billion budget deficit, the Conservatives assembled an aid package for agriculture—"your number 1 priority," said Getty—that included more generous crop insurance, increased subsidies on fuel and fertilizer and a special \$3-billion fund to provide fixed-rate farm loans at nine per cent over the next 35 years.

But the NDP deftly exploited the perception that the Conservative government was indifferent to growing evidence of social decay in Alberta cities. And Getty's shift to the right may also have contributed to the resurgence of the Liberals. Once hobbled by Alberta's intense dislike of Pierre Trudeau, the Liberals of 1984 inspired federal leader John Turner and the popular Justin Trudeau in the final days of the campaign. But Liberal hopes of building on their new four-seat foundation could be complicated by leadership problems. Last year a group of rebellious party members tried to remove Turner.

In the months ahead, Martin's New Democrats will play the role of Alberta's government-in-waiting. Often wearing a blue plasticist suit, the former schoolteacher waged a meticulously spaced campaign designed to reassure voters who had been put off by earlier NDP negotiations. And if few observers shared Martin's optimism that conservative Alberta will one day embrace socialism, there were clear signs that the Tory dynasty was weakening. Economists predict deepening distress for the resource-based economy. Getty's leadership abilities, seldom on display during the 35-day campaign, will also be severely tested in the newly fractious legislature. And the reduced Tory majority has narrowed the spectre of Alberta's history of removing governments in sudden upheavals—a tradition that helped Peter Lougheed transform a six-member party in 1967 into a 48-seat government four years later. "This is a one-party province," said Pratt. "When the Tories go, they will go in a landslide and be replaced by another one-party dictatorship for 30 years."

Masterful of history, Lougheed himself governed with an eye for an attractive leader who might emerge from obscurity to engineer another sweeping upset. In the end, that challenger never appeared. But with the economy headed into a tailspin, Don Getty had good reason to keep his own political nose fixed firmly on the far horizon.

—JOHN BARBER with
KEVIN TROTTER in Edmonton



Martin with wife, Cheryl Matheson: "This is just the beginning."

overwhelmingly popular in Alberta and that just gave the province everything it wanted."

Indeed, energy policy proved to be a constant irritant to Getty as world oil prices plummeted—to \$15 (U.S.) per barrel last week from more than \$28 (U.S.) last year. On the campaign trail, the premier gave energy low priority, although the oil and gas industry's accounts for more than 40 per cent of the province's gross domestic product. When Getty finally responded to the decline of oil prices by announcing a \$400-million aid package, many Calgary oil companies criticized the plan as

senseless. Meanwhile, daily reports of layoffs and impending bankruptcies overshadowed election news in Alberta newspapers. One Edmonton columnist estimated that 10,000 Albertans lost their jobs in April alone, mainly because of declining oil prices. But in the face of the mounting trouble, Getty remained unruffled. The problems of the oil patch, he maintained, were merely "short term."

In the end, the Conservatives swept southern Alberta's rural constituencies, which rely heavily on agriculture, and limited the opposition to only three seats in Calgary. Getty's

Pursuing the Stevens connections

With Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a 15-day absence, most members of Parliament had expected a quiet week in the House of Commons. Instead, the House was the centre of a growing storm over conflict-of-interest allegations involving Industry Minister Sheila Copps. The dispute became so intense that at one point it led to an adjourned session. That occurred—along with a series of new revelations about the affair—understandably after Deputy Prime Minister Clark Nelson to limit the political damage to Mulroney's Conservative government. Observed an Ottawa consultant with strong Conservative ties: "The strategy was for Clark to stallwater and have Mulroney come back in a message, less from the Afta trip than the Prime Minister will find a lot of things have been brewing since he left."

They insiders predicted that the controversy would subside before Mulroney returned on May 13. But the opposition continued to insist that Stevens should resign over a \$25-million business loan which his wife, Nora, negotiated last May for a family-owned firm. Mrs. Stevens, a vice-president of Cordell Investments Ltd., the real estate and her husband's investment company, obtained the loan from Antico Cosque Cosque is co-founder of Magna International Inc., a Markham, Ont.-based auto-parts maker that received more than \$80 million in grants from Stevens's industry department in the past 15 months.

Stevens refused to answer specific questions about the loan—which was interest-free for the first year—saying only that his assets had been placed in a blind trust when he became an exhibitor

minister in 1984. Declined the minister: "There is absolutely no reason why I cannot carry on in my present role." For his part, Nelson insisted that Stevens had not violated the govern-



Stevens, wife, Nora (below): charges of corruption

ment's conflict-of-interest code. But a spate of press reports about Nora Stevens's business dealings gave the appearance new ammunition. While earlier accounts had indicated that Copps had reduced his role in Magna, The Canadian Press reported that government records listed Copps as the director of a Magna Division, Multimatic Inc. of Markham, Ont. And



The Toronto Star reported that three Toronto brokerage firms hired by Stevens to do government work were asked to help raise \$5 million to help out the minister's holding company, York Centre Corp. The report said the

unsuccessful approach was made by Trevor Eyles, president of Bancroft Ltd., on behalf of Steven Stevens. The minister himself denied any knowledge of the matter.

In addition, Stevens faced new questions about his role in negotiations with the South Korean carmaker, Hyundai, over the construction of an auto plant in Canada. The questions revolved around Stevens's decision to release Hyundai from its 1983 commitment to buy Canadian goods equivalent in value to half of Hyundai's Canadian car sales—about \$300 million. Opposition members said Stevens's decision was motivated by an earlier Globe and Mail report that Korea's Hyundai Bank, of which Hyundai is a major shareholder, had provided \$2.6 million in loans to York Centre Corp. in 1983. Breaking his silence in the Commons, Stevens said that he was not aware of the connection between Hyundai and Hyundai when he was negotiating with the car company. And he insisted that some of the Magna grants had been negotiated with the previous Liberal government in 1981.

But the opposition was unwilling to let the matter drop. Said Liberal Leader John Turner: "Canadians are saying this whole deal smells of corruption." After a midnight meeting of a parliamentary committee, a specific charge was made when Liberal MPs John Nantais and Sheila Copps showed past bystanders to pursue Stevens. "We want some answers now, Stevens," shouted Copps, who climbed over chairs to reach the minister. In the ensuing chaos, Nantais scuffled with Social Business Minister Andrew Sheppard.

Despite the uproar, a senior Mulroney aide told CNA: "We don't see it as a crisis. It's a phenomenon of question period for the moment." Still, they insiders, seeking to defuse the controversy, were considering setting up an independent inquiry to examine the whole question of conflict-of-interest guidelines—and, indirectly, the minister's office. Whichever the government decided, observers said Stevens, long rumored to be on his way out of the industry portfolio, would be even more likely now to lose the post in a major cabinet shuffle expected in June. As even greater money for the Conservatives was whether the affair—connected with earlier controversies—would further damage the government's credibility as it approaches the midway point of its first mandate.

—MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa



Bourassa: Insisting on recognition of Quebec's distinct French character

Bourassa's power bid

For years, Quebec's role within—or outside—the Canadian Confederation has been a recurring topic of political debate in the province. In fact, so many academics and politicians have been embroiled in the controversy that Jean-Claude Rivest, a senior adviser to Premier Robert Bourassa, recently argued that Quebec's constitutional position "should never be settled—because it constitutes one of our biggest job-creation problems." But both Bourassa and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney have repeatedly voiced hopes of resolving the deadlock that has existed since 1981, when René Lévesque's Parti Québécois (PQ) government said that the constitutional record endorsed by the other nine provinces provided inadequate powers for Quebec and refused to sign. That impasse seemed led to the proclamation the next year of a new constitution with a Charter of Rights and an amending formula.

Now, five months after the election of Bourassa's Liberal government, Ottawa and Quebec City wait quietly for negotiations which might begin as early as next fall. Last week Bill Blinfield, the province's intergovernmental affairs minister and a former constitutional adviser to the Mulroney

government, told a meeting of constitutional experts at Moncton, Que., that the province is eager to resume constitutional talks with Ottawa. However, he cautioned, "the ball is not only in Quebec's court, but also is that of the federation, which insisted one of the main partners that created it in 1987." Rivest's address, which Bourassa advisers described as his government's most important constitutional declaration since the election, also amounted to the most detailed list yet of the province's demands.

Several key Liberal proposals mirror those in the constitutional program presented by the PQ almost exactly a year ago. Quebec will insist that the constitution specifically recognize the province's distinct French-speaking character—a measure which Rivest described as "a prerequisite to any talks." As well, the province is asking for increased powers over immigration policy, formal right of approval of three of the nine Supreme Court judges and a limitation on federal spending powers. Rivest told Mulroney: "Many of our demands are the sort of things that already exist in fact but not necessarily in writing. We want them in writing."

Still, Bourassa raised eyebrows

across the country last week when he said that he would want constitutional recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society"—a phrase he would interpret as giving the province priority control over language and cultural matters. Said the premier: "It is logical that this interpretation would confer upon Quebec particular powers." But Bourassa also said that he would not expect Quebec to be exempted from all federal control in such matters as language of the courts and minority language rights.

Another crucial bargaining point is the federal promise on an amending formula governing future constitutional changes. Although Blinfield did not concede the point, other Liberals acknowledge they now hope to push the federal government and other provinces to accept the so-called Meech Lake formula established at a constitutional conference in British Columbia in 1970. Under that formula, the support of two Atlantic provinces, two Western provinces, Quebec and Ontario would be needed to approve certain constitutional changes during the earlier term as governor, Rivest said. However, Rivest said the Victoria formula was forced to reject it as part of the larger—and unacceptable—constitutional package.

While waiting for Quebec to propose a formal amendment of talks, federal officials have said little. Said a senior official in the Prime Minister's Office: "It is up to them to come to us, not vice versa." Although Mulroney has reportedly indicated his wish to have a formal agreement with a constitutional agreement "with honor and enthusiasm," some Tories were that new talks with Quebec could prompt the other provinces to make new demands. Said Justice Minister John Côté: "We have to get a considerable number of the provinces to agree to anything we agree to with Quebec. That will not be easy because some of them will want a quad pro quo, which is best to avoid in the end." Still, many officials expect the second round of talks to be concluded, full-scale talks must begin before the spring of 1987, when the federal Conservatives will be preparing for an expected 1988 election. Accordingly, Quebec is now planning informal meetings with representatives of the other provinces over the summer months. If those meetings go well, the province could ask Ottawa to reopen talks in the fall. Said Rivest: "We do not expect anyone to bow and scrape before us and until there is an agreement, the federalists is not complete—and neither we nor anyone else can be happy about it."

—ANTHONY WALTON-WATTS in Quebec City with MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa

A stern prescription



Myers: protest rally

On a sunny afternoon in Toronto last week, the lawn and grounds outside the Legislature Ontario Legislature building on Queen's Park filled with people. But the crowd of 2,000, many waving white rainbow flags, were there for a sterner purpose than enjoying the sun and flowers. Bearing protest placards and chanting "Thanx 96," the crowd of doctors, their staff and members of their families demonstrated against Liberal government

legislation that would bar doctors from extra billings—charging more than the amount paid by the provincial health insurance plan. The rally was the latest skirmish in a campaign launched by the 17,000-member Ontario Medical Association after the bill was introduced last December. There was anticipation that once President Dr. Karl Myers might announce a province-wide strike. But because the doctors are divided on the strike tactic, Myers instead called for a truce with the government. Inside the legislature, Premier David Peterson was unmoved. Said Peterson: "Frankly, it's irrelevant whether it's 10 or 10,000 out there. Government will not respond to numbers, noises or petitions."

A penalty for squatters

During the 1988 gold rush, many Yukon prospectors and trappers built themselves rough cabins in remote areas without bothering to buy the Crown land. There are still squatters in the Yukon—about 400 by government estimates—including poets, sculptors and even some government employees. And although most homes lack telephones, electricity and paved water, some are spacious and well-maintained. Now, the Yukon's New Democratic Party territorial government wants to "legitimate" longtime squatters. A recently released discussion paper proposes that squatters first register with the land office and then apply for title. The government would then assess the land's value. Under the proposal, property on which a dwelling had been erected before June 30, 1984, and which did not conflict with a tourism or pose an environmental hazard, could be purchased for its assessed value plus a 10-per-cent penalty—a price tag some squatters call unfair. Residents who settled before 1976, however, would be given discounts, although the exact terms remain undecided. People who moved since June 1984, would not be eligible to buy land. Before the proposal becomes law, the federal government, which owns more than 90 per cent of the Yukon, must approve the policy. And so far Ottawa has not offered an opinion.

The Nazi hunters

With the 35-month-old federal commission on suspected Nazi war criminals in Canada approaching its June 30 reporting deadline, the campaign to influence its recommendations is gathering momentum. Last week in Ottawa representatives of Canada's Ukrainian and Jewish communities made separate appeals to the inquiry's commissioners. Mr. Justice John Driedger, lawyer John Sigafoos, representing the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, argued that although the Soviet

Union has not agreed to let the commission take testimony on alleged wartime atrocities from 34 witnesses behind the Iron Curtain, such evidence might be fabricated. The commission is specifically seeking the extradition of two Canadians of Ukrainian descent charged under Soviet law with "the extermination of Soviet citizens" during the Second World War. In turn, Jewish organizations urged Driedger, whose commission has investigated charges against some 300 Canadians, to bring suspected Nazi war criminals living in Canada to justice. The nation's 60-year failure on this score, charged Irwin Cotler, lawyer for the Canadian Jewish Congress, had "redacted the Holocaust to a footnote—a lamentation of evil that emerges as a blueprint for government inaction."

Closing the gates

Since it became the official residence of the Governor General in 1967, Rideau Hall's well-treed, 75-acre grounds have been a popular haunt of tourists and Ottawa residents alike. The year-round, night-time, vegans, cyclists and cross-country skiers come and meet freely through the wrought-iron gates, which were kept open during the day. But last week the National Capital Commission announced that the grounds were being closed to the public as a security precaution. Not surprisingly, the move has drawn the attention of the media. The grounds were being closed to the public as a security precaution. Not surprisingly, the move has drawn the attention of the media. The grounds were being closed to the public as a security precaution. Not surprisingly, the move has drawn the attention of the media.

Absolving Ottawa



Dreadful controversy

The long-awaited report failed to end the controversy. According to its author, Halifax lawyer and former Conservative MP George Cooper, Canada bears an "equal or moral responsibility" for psychiatrist Dr. Ewen Cameron's brainwashing experiments on patients at Montreal's Allan Memorial Institute during the 1950s and 1960s—even though Ottawa helped fund the research. Commissioned by Justice Minister John Cross in July, the report also confirmed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) helped to finance therapy that involved the administration of massive electric shocks and hallucinogenic drugs to "regenerate" patients. But in the "climate of the times," concluded Cooper, the late Dr. Cameron may have "acted unethically but not irresponsibly." Declared Joseph Bouch, a Washington lawyer acting for Alan Cameron—Cameron's former patients—in a lawsuit against the CIA: "This document is a whitewash of the Canadian government and gives those clues for the CIA."

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United at the summit

Bashed bulletproof windows overlooking a Japanese garden, they assembled to fortify the world's industrial democracies. And by the end of last week's three-day summit at the Aomori Palace in Tokyo, leaders of seven nations—the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada—had agreed to form a united front against forces that threaten their stability, from international terrorism to the fluctuations of world economies. Only three weeks after the U.S. bombing of Libya drove a wedge between the United States and some European allies, the leaders struck chords of surprising harmony. U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President François Mitterrand, both veterans of six of the rotating annual meetings, said Tokyo was by far the most important. One-sided British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after her seventh summit. "Mission accomplished." And Prime Minister Brian Mulroney asserted that Canada took "a major step forward" at the second summit he has attended by showing an expanded role in coordinating economic policy with other summit countries.

But despite the cheerless weather, the air outside the stone walls of the Aomori Palace was filled with portents of the world's ills. As a gentle radioactive rain showered Tokyo with low-level fallout from the previous week's Soviet nuclear power plant explosion, local television traded in the season's opening. Although their arm was poor, their timing was ceremoniously precise: 15 minutes before Reagan was due to be greeted at the palace, five homemade rockets sailed over the

roof and landed nearby without causing injuries. One tore into the pavement beside the Canadian Embassy. The terrorists—believed to be members of Japan's radical left-wing Chokoku-shi (Middle Core Patriots) group—later punctuated the final day of the summit by setting off fireworks and smoke bombs in 22 subway and train stations around the Japanese capital.

Iran specifically mentioning Libya as a supporter of international terrorism. Both the host, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and France's Mitterrand were wary of signaling an alliance with Arab states. But Reagan, backed by Mulroney and Thatcher, prevailed. Libya was the only nation cited in a summit document condemn-



Reagan, Thatcher, Mulroney, Nakasone at an agenda loaded by terrorism and nuclear contamination

But it appeared that nothing could shake the peacetime optimism of the leaders—and the Japanese explosion served only to dramatize their display of political resolve.

Although the Tokyo meeting was billed as an economic summit, politics overshadowed economics—and terrorism became the most contentious issue. After persistent anti-summitting Reagan emerged with a clear victory by persuading his allies to adopt a declara-

tion the "historic and explicit" use of terror "as an instrument of government policy." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz hailed the declaration as a direct hit against Libyan leader Muammar Khadaffi. Said Shultz: "The document sent the message: 'You're bad, pal. You are isolated. You are recognized as a terrorist.'" Echoing Shultz's enthusiasm, Soviet Foreign Minister Joe Clark called the declaration "a turning point in

the war against terrorism."

The declaration called for a series of antiterrorist measures, including a ban on arms sales to proliferator states, visa restrictions and improved procedures for extraditing terrorist suspects. "Terrorism," said the joint statement, "must be fought effectively through determined, unambiguous, direct and prompt action combining national measures with international co-operation." But the day after the summit ended, West Berlin security officials cast doubt on the defense by the seven leaders to single out Libya. A Jordanian and a Palestinian announced in co-statement with the April 5 bombing of the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin told police that they obtained explosives for an earlier Berlin bombing from Syria's embassy in East Berlin. One suspect, Ahmed Han, was reported to have received his training in Syria, according to officials, who also said they believed Syria was involved in the disco raid. But in qualifying his reticent remark on Libya last month, Reagan claimed there was no concrete evidence that Libya's East Berlin embassy had arranged the disco bombing.

Still, by citing Libya "in particular" as a sponsor of terrorism—though not calling for economic sanctions—the summit gave Reagan symbolic support in his antiterrorist crusade. The United States also asserted a victory in connection with the April 16 Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union. The summit issued a statement calling for an international convention that would require countries to exchange information in the event of a nuclear accident. Among most summit leaders, there was reluctance to mention the Soviet Union's delay in communicating detailed information about the Chernobyl disaster to the world. But at the U.S. President's insistence, the summational specifically urged "the Soviet Union, which did not do so," to the case of Chernobyl, to provide accurate and timely information as our and other countries have requested."

Another item pending the nuclear issue was West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl who, despite a decidedly subdued presence at these previous summits, was seen as one of the dominant figures at the Tokyo meeting. Kohl lined up summit leaders behind his demands for a convention of summit safeguards on atomic power plants. And according to observers, the West German chancellor also exerted a decisive influence in shaping economic programs at the summit. Said one U.S. diplomat: "The Germans had a natural authority in Tokyo because they are the only ones who have got almost everything right in economic terms and can argue on the basis of almost perfect figures."

And beyond the summit's dramatic political declarations, economic issues were a serious priority—especially for Canada and Italy. In a harrowing compromise designed to ally con-

key monetary changes were planned.

Initially, Mulroney and Italy's Prime Minister Bettino Craxi had pressed for the straightforward expansion of G-6—the finance ministers of six central bank chiefs from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan—to include the Canadian and Italian representatives. The excluded summit members argued that they were affected less by the decisions of the Group of Five, which has been meeting regularly and often secretly to regulate currency exchange values affecting trade and interest rates. But Reagan, France and West Germany argued that G-6 should be the focus of policy involving the five major trading currencies. The compromise followed an Italian threat to stop participating in the summit—a tactic that Mulroney

did not endorse. The seven G-7 grouping of ministers will meet at least once a year to review, and possibly adjust, mutual policies designed to promote trade and stable economic growth without inflation. Despite some confusion about the respective roles of G-6 and G-7, Mulroney expressed pleasure over the compromise. Said Mulroney: "We felt that Canada, because of its strength and its reputation, had earned its stripes and ought to be in."

However, Mulroney was less successful in his other mission at the summit—defending Canada against the threat of an additional trade war. Government subsidies for farm products in Europe and the United States have had the effect of reducing world grain prices, making it harder for Canadian producers and other exporters to compete for foreign markets. The final summational agreement included no new solutions to the problem. But Mulroney, who was largely responsible for raising the issue, considered it a victory merely to discuss the subject. Said Mulroney: "For the first time as a group, the heads of government agreed to discuss the effect of free trade while pumping billions of dollars into subsidies for agriculture."

In addition to voicing Canadian interests, Mulroney distinguished between the two countries over their exclusion from pivotal decisions between annual summits, the other five leaders agreed to create a new league of finance ministers called the Group of Seven (G-7) to co-ordinate economic policies. But the compromise dealt greater confusion, because the leaders also decided to raise the existing Group of Five (G-5)—while promising to invite Canada and Italy to join in discussions when



Japan's Chokoku-shi and police: terror at home and abroad

self from the other summit leaders by his outgoing, even jovial, behavior. While waiting for the first official meeting of the seven leaders to begin, he spent 30 minutes bantering with the press corps. At one point he behaved like a clown, waving his hand and an amused look from West Germany's Kohl. Mulroney addressed Reagan as "Ron" and Thatcher as "Margaret" in public and before television cameras. And at the welcoming reception for Canada, he threw an arm around Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Nakasone. Japanese officials laughed nervously and said later that such a gesture was unheard of at a formal event in Japan. But others made pointed slips as well, as a Japanese-style handshake, kimono-clad waitresses were reportedly shocked when several leaders failed to remove their shoes before entering the dining room.

Although the summit grappled with serious issues, it also served as a social and ceremonial occasion. It concluded with a state banquet at the Imperial Palace of 80-year-old Empress Hiroko, who is in the 60th year of his reign. The guests sipped alcoholic beverages from all seven summit countries, including Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife. But if there was any blegger the morning after, it was political—and Japan's Nakasone, whose Liberal Democratic party faces a parliamentary election before his term ends in September, failed to achieve any Japanese objectives while he played a conciliatory role as the summit chairman. Japan was unable to convince the other nations to help end the steady rise in the exchange value of the yen, which is a source of anger and threatens the country with an economic slowdown.

While television cameras filmed the leaders taking bread to carp in the Alaska Palace's ornamental pool, however, Tokyo was locked in the grip of the heaviest rain since the city had seen since U.S. forces occupied it at the end of the Second World War. Inching the costs of 30,000 police to guard the seven heads of government, the event spent a total of \$44 million to stage the summit. And even though nobody was injured, the trade terrorist rocket attacks that opened the summit proceedings and other potentially dangerous episodes that resulted in the ending caused the host government to face a storm. These summer episodes and Japan's setbacks at the summit, also exposed the vulnerability of the world's richest industrial democracies even as their leaders sought to demonstrate their strength in unity.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON on the summit with
PETER GEORGE in Tokyo



Mulroney, Nakasone, pitching Canada's goods and investment opportunities

Wooing Asian markets

The battered visitor from Canada came armed with one Japanese word and, at that, he stumbled over the pronunciation before his visit to Tokyo's parliament yesterday. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney led a meeting of the Japanese Diet last week that his mission in Asia was one of *omawashi*—which means "wooing the root." And if Canada's top executives were not mortified by Mulroney's pronunciation, mid-day tour through Japan, China and South Korea, it was not for want of effort. Mulroney met with Japan's Emperor Hirohito, had a 1½-hour talk with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a power broker with Japanese businessmen and, at week's end, in China, spoke with the country's leadership. And his audience—of not all his messages—received a welcome that was decidedly warm. In Tokyo he traveled in a limousine and received a gift of 30 sacred Japanese deer. The last politician—now Communist parliamentarian who boycotted an earlier appearance by Ronald Reagan—gave him standing ovations. And in China he was greeted by a military marching band and 300 schoolgirls waving umbrellas and streamers.

But however splendid the reception, Mulroney's appeal for an improved trade climate was few firm rewards. Mulroney told his Japanese hosts he would like Japan to buy more finished goods, invest more heavily in Canada and improve a trade balance that tips

in Japan's favor by \$80 billion a year. But Nakasone offered little that was concrete beyond a decision, as reported by a Canadian official, to relax Japanese barriers under to allow more imports of Canadian lumber—Canada's third-largest export to Japan. Rose that concession was thrown into question when Tokyo newspapers and Nakasone had promised to review—but not accept—the code.

Mulroney's visit to China, like the last leg of the Asian trip that took in South Korea (page 28), was in part designed to relieve trade in Peking, where Premier Zhao Ziyang granted him the Gate of Heavenly Peace Square. Mulroney announced a \$200-million line of interest-free financing for Chinese purchases of Canadian goods. Mulroney said Zhao to confirm saying, "Canada's wheat—which accounts for one-third of the \$1.3 billion in 1983 exports to China—desires more attractive prices for European and American grain. Officially accompanying Mulroney said Zhao's response was "very encouraging." But a Canadian diplomat delivered to Chinese authorities on the improvement of a dozen Chinese plants was less welcome. Said one Canadian official: "We were given what I would describe as the party by the integration of human rights in Canadian style is not human rights in Chinese eyes."

—PAUL GEORGE in Tokyo

KOREA

A tarnished economic miracle



Olympic Games site in Seoul, China (below): democracy in waiting

Western politicians paying courtesy calls on North Korea face a dilemma, one that confronted Prime Minister Brian Mulroney this week. The nation of 22 million is admired by the Western allies as South Korea's "twin," and also as a bulwark against communism. But its reputation is tarnished by a basic lack of democratic freedoms: Communism, torture and imprisonment

President Chun Doo-hwan, 65, ruled power in a military coup six years ago. Chasing "democracy with dictatorship" and "Go army U.S. imperialism" some 10,000 demonstrators clashed with riot police on May 3 at Incheon, 30 km from the capital of Seoul. And in Seoul last week a policeman died in a burning vehicle as 3,000 students fought police with gas canisters and stones. Alarmed by the anti-American tone of the protests, the

United States said that "voluntary" student activities by "leftist forces" allied with North Korean communists.

But the Chun government faces a much broader threat. Free elections, which the popular opposition led by the New Korea Democratic Party (NKP) last year, were to be held to elect a new president. The NKP's goal was to improve a long-suffering trade pact. Canada suffered an \$800-million trade deficit with South Korea last year. At the same time, Mulroney planned to

starting two weeks ago, Chun was traded an olive branch to his opponents by offering to consider constitutional reforms before his seven-year term expires in 1988. If they drop their street protests that opposition leaders denounced the offer as a "trick" and con-

tinued their campaign for the direct election of the president by the people. They say that the existing system, whereby a 500-member electoral college picks the president, is corrupt.

And South Korea also has all the trappings of a police state. Plainclothes police lurk outside subway entrances in Seoul, picking up students on suspect telephones. Amnesty International reported in March on documented cases of police torture involving beatings, cigarette burns, sleep deprivation and electric shock. Democrats during to criticize the government have been jailed as Communist subversives.

Despite such evidence of injustice, most Western leaders are reluctant to condemn Chun's government. Visiting Seoul last week, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz defended Chun's attempts at reform. "No one says the situation in human rights is perfect," he said, "not here, not in the United States, not anywhere." He also praised the country's "breathtaking" progress. In fact, South Korea's gross national product has grown an average 6.7 per cent annually since 1960. Inequality, economic growth may be a factor in the escalating unrest. During the 1970s the economy relied mainly on the heavy, labor-intensive manufacture of steel, textiles and plastics. But industry has diversified into making cars, ships and electronic components—and an educated middle class has emerged to question the political system.

But some analysts say one reason Chun is unwilling to loosen his own grip on that system is his desire to keep his Democratic Justice Party in power through the 1988 summer Olympic Games. The government, which is spending more than \$4 billion (Can.) in the Games, is counting on the smooth operation of the event to demonstrate what Defense Minister Yoon Sang-lin has called South Korea's "tremendous leap into the developed world." At the same time, Yoon has warned that North Korea may try to stop the South's ambitions by subversion or even an invasion. Some analysts say that the government may use the spectre of the external threat to cling to power. Instead, they say, it should be reducing power, not president since South Korea's independence in 1948 has ever stepped down peacefully.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON with PETER GEORGE in Seoul



Radiation checks at West German border: a tacit admission of official negligence and an effort at damage control.

SOVIET UNION

The Chernobyl fallout

The press conference was short and stormy. Last week, for the first time since an explosion ripped the roof off a reactor at the Ukraine's Chernobyl nuclear power station on April 26, senior Kremlin officials met Western and Communist Bloc reporters to field questions about the world's worst nuclear plant disaster. Headed by Denis Sokolov, chief of the official inquiry into the accident, and deputy foreign minister Anatoly Kovalev, the six-member panel said that local technicians and officials had underestimated the severity of the accident—believed by some experts to have been a total meltdown—and sent inadequate reports to Moscow. But as the officials avoided specific questions about amounts of radiation and health risks, Western journalists became frustrated. Finally, with some reporters shouting their objections, Sokolov abruptly ended the session after 45 minutes. Declared one observer: "There is only one way to describe it—a whitewash."

Still, the Soviet spokesmen all but conceded negligence at the site. Sokolov, for one, said that workers at Chernobyl "did not have a true assessment" of the situation when the accident—thought to be a result of human error and overheating because of faulty coolant pumps—occurred at 1:23 a.m. on April 26. As a result, evacuation of the 45,000 residents in towns near the plant was delayed until 2 p.m. on April 27—while radiation levels

were reaching a dangerous peak and the reactor was burning out of control. At week's end, experts for the International Atomic Energy Agency who had visited the site announced that the fire had been extinguished. But Soviet officials in Kiev, 300 km south of Chernobyl, claimed that the fire was still burning, and added that more than 250,000 local schoolchildren were being taken out of school early and sent to summer camps outside the region.

Throughout the week, meanwhile, the fallout from the Soviet disaster caused abnormally high radioactivity throughout Europe. The 12 European Community countries agreed to suspend fresh food imports from Communist Bloc countries—most affected by the cloud of radioactive dust spread into the atmosphere by the Chernobyl explosion—until May 31. But even Western European produce was affected, and customs officials across Canada were put on alert after health and welfare officials in Vancouver inspected and destroyed a 600-lb shipment of highly radioactive Italian foodstuffs.

In fact, by the end of the week radioactive dust had travelled across the Atlantic Ocean. Canada's health and welfare department reported slightly increased levels of radionuclides in air samples across the country. After rainwater tests in Ottawa on Wednesday showed a marked rise in radionuclides, the government warned Canadians not to drink rainwater. But spokesmen

quickly added that there was no real risk. According to a press release: "The advice to refrain from drinking rainwater still holds, but it must be appreciated that this provides an exceptional measure of safety to the Canadian public. The levels would have to be 10,000 times higher before a health advisory were issued. Drinking water from other sources is not affected."

Reports that the Soviet nuclear industry has been plagued with problems served only to heighten worldwide apprehensions. Nuclear physicist Larry Erik DeGore of the Swedish National Defence Institute said that there may have been as many as three unreported Soviet nuclear accidents since 1983. And in March a Ukraine newspaper featured an article by Lyubov Kevlevska, thought to be a senior Chernobyl administrator, stating that shoddy construction and low worker morale is effect made Chernobyl a deadly trap.

Last week speculation focused on the long-term health and environmental effects of the disaster. Especially ominous were reports that a Soviet diplomat in West Germany had asked scientists' advice on how to deal with a reactor core melting through its concrete base into the ground, which could threaten ground water. Indeed, even U.S. commodities exchanges felt the fallout from the disaster as reports of damage to Soviet crops caused wild fluctuations in prices. Declared one trader at the Chicago Board of Trade: "The consensus is that the accident is bound to mean the Soviets are going to need more grain."

—PETER KAPPELLEN with JILLARY KIM-SCHULTZ in Ottawa and correspondence reports

Brian Watmough, loader operator and Tammy Burnett, systems specialist share a well-kept secret.

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RON: And the seasons?
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CHUCK: We fly all over the U.S. and Europe too!
FRED: Don't I forget Canada?
GENE: Who can forget Canada?
BRASS: (SINGING IN UNISON) Oh, Canada.
CHUCK: Every time we tour, we rack up miles with Aeroplan.
MAIKY: So we keep playing concerts and let the miles accumulate.
FRED: Why don't we fly to Jamaica and catch some sun?
RON: Jah meen. Dig de Reggae note.
GENE: And leave our manager behind?
BRASS: (IN UNISON) Aeroplan! We love it!


AIR CANADA

GLOBAL NOTES

UNITED STATES

A question of ethics



Abbas threatens

When Muhammad Abdul Abbas, a suspect Palestinian terrorist leader, appeared on an NBC news program last week, many viewers were chilled by his threat to attack Americans at home. But the 3½-minute TV appearance also provoked criticism from the U.S. government. Canadian Henry Champ, a former CTV Washington bureau chief and now a London-based correspondent for CBC, interviewed Abbas for CBC's *Nightly News* after the network agreed to keep his whereabouts secret. A U.S. government indictment, leaked by a \$250,000 reward for information leading to his arrest, often Abbas as a ringleader of last October's Mediterranean hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in which American passenger Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. Though he declined to answer as legitimate news reporting, Champ told, lead of the U.S. state department's counterterrorism unit, criticized the network's agreement with Abbas as being tantamount to saying, "We'll become his accomplices in order to give him publicity."

SRILANKA

Striking at the capital

To some observers, the unusually violent rebel attacks were an affront not only to civil order but also to the religion of the ruling Sinhalese people. Last week's two bombings by Tamil revolutionaries in Colombo, the capital of the embattled island of Sri Lanka, came as the Buddhist majority prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Buddha, believed to be in 563 BC. But government security forces said they feared that a bomb placed on Air Lanka's jet parked at Colombo airport and another that ripped through the city's telegraph office, killing a total of 27 people and wounding nearly 200, marked the beginning of an offensive that would permit beyond the Buddhist communities this month. For years the heavily Hindu Tamils, a minority of just over two million in Sri Lanka's population of 16 million, have campaigned for a separate state in the northern part of the tea-shaped island. Among the most militant separatists are the Liberation Tigers, a group believed to be responsible for last week's bomb attacks. At week's end, Sri Lanka's 198-member parliament, debating plans to combat the new wave of terrorism, voted unanimously to add \$140 million to the \$250-million slanted to security in last November's national budget.

GREAT BRITAIN

A rebuff for Thatcher

British Conservative Party strategists doubted it as suching seats (his a midterm rebuff). But for many Britons the results of last Thursday's local elections and two preliminary by-elections prompted some evidence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's waning popularity. In the Yorkshire by-electionary riding of Ryedale—where the Conservatives in the 1983 general election by 36,000 votes—Liberal Ed-

both officials won by 5,000 votes. In the central England constituency of West Derbyshire—captured by the Conservatives in 1983 by more than 15,000 votes—the Liberals came to within 100 votes of unseating the Tories. Of the more than 1,000 contests in municipalities and counties, Thatcher's Conservatives lost more than 600. The Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance gained almost 300 and the opposition Labour Party more than 270, making it the largest party at the local level. Conservative Party chairman Norman Tebbit said that the swing against the government was a "fresh result." But Labour leader Neil Kinnock claimed that his party would win the general election due in 1988. Said Kinnock: "We're straight on course for majority rule."

AUSTRIA

A victory for Waldheim

After weathering allegations from abroad that failed him to Nazi war crimes in Greece and the Balkans during the 1940s, former United Nations secretary general Kurt Waldheim emerged the leader in last week's Austrian presidential elections. But with only 49 per cent of the 4.4-million-inhabitants cast—just short of the required clear majority—Waldheim, an associate of the conservative People's Party, must face Socialist Kurt Beyer in a June 8 runoff election. In Israel, sitting foreign minister Moshe Arens said the results were "shocking—not just for every Jew but for every civilized person." Waldheim, 67, said he expects the controversy to die down soon. But his connection to a German army unit accused of deporting Greek Jews became a subject of discussion in October last week. During a hearing of the Deutsches commission on Nazi war criminals, David Matus, a lawyer for the League for Human Rights of West Berlin, said a Canadian security check before Waldheim was accredited as Austria's chief envoy in Ottawa. From 1968 to 1980 might have exposed the diplomat's wartime record, and ultimately prevented Waldheim from getting the influential UN post, which he held from 1972 to 1981.

AFGHANISTAN

Installing a leader



Najibullah protests

Soviet tanks surrounded government buildings, army barracks and jails overlooking the Afghan capital of Kabul last week, fearing a Soviet-backed attempt to install a new Afghan Communist Party leader in the role, however, it was not. Moscow rebels who demonstrated against the appointment of a Soviet-backed leader, who has only one name, but party supporters of former leader Babrak Karmal. Citing poor health as the reason, the 57-year-old Karmal resigned after a 4½-year rule on the eve of United Nations secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar's visit to neighboring Pakistan. But it was clear that Moscow was not unhappy with his departure, hoping instead that the new leader, the 39-year-old former head of the secret police, would restore stability in a country now in its seventh year of occupation by Soviet troops. Meanwhile, the peace talks will focus on a timetable for the removal of an estimated 135,000 Soviet troops, despite Afghanistan's continuing civil war.



Brokers at the Toronto Stock Exchange jittery over uncertainty and the sense of an inevitable break in share prices

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

Riding the market high

The boom has resounded in stock markets around the world. Since last fall a ferocious global rally has swept share prices to record-shattering highs, piled up billions of dollars in paper profits and spawned a mood of exuberance and greed that is attracting more and more small investors than in the past few weeks there has been a growing feeling of uncertainty—a jittery sense that share prices have risen too high, too fast. The debate now raging among sophisticated market players—and newbies, as well—is about when the inevitable break in share prices will come. Stephen Jaroslawsky, for one, president of the Montreal Investment Firm Jaroslawsky, Fraser & Co., inflated last week, "The market has definitely been overvalued since the beginning of the year." He added, "We are selling all the stock that we consider overpriced. There is always some fool who wants to buy it."

Still, even the experts who are selling fear a drop in stock prices any they

do not think that the current four-year-old rising "bull" market is over. In North America, the underpinnings of the stock surge—modest economic growth, declining interest rates and falling oil prices—have not changed. Said Sherry Atkinson, chief economist for the Toronto investment firm Burns Fry Ltd., "The rally is real and it is both fundamentally and economically sound." Instead, market watchers expect what is known as a "correction"—a downturn that will temporarily knock back the value of high-flying shares. Emile Tankas, a stockbroker with Toronto-based brokers Melhorn Roberts Ltd., says that there may be a correction of between five and 15 per cent. But, he said, "that kind of correction does not phase me at all. We still have a long way to go in this bull market."

But the guessing game over just when the adjustment might occur has led to unpredictability and wild swings on North American stock exchanges. On April 30, the Dow Jones index of leading industrials fell by a record-50

points to 1,784, while the Toronto Stock Exchange's (TSX) composite index of 300 stocks dropped 31 points to 3,076. Analysts attributed part of the slide to "program trading"—computer-based programs that are increasingly used by institutional investors to decide when to sell certain stocks. But some brokers also said they suspected that anxious stock-market players had suddenly panicked and sold their shares. Last week Henry Kaufman, the influential managing director of New York's Salomon Brothers, warned that the exuberance in the world's financial markets has a "dark side." He added, "The spread of speculation contributes to quick and dramatic market reversals."

North American markets were hit by another wave of selling last week as some cautious investors concluded that overvalued shares were about to take another tumble. The TSX ended the week at 3,066, down 50 points over the previous two weeks. "We want to protect for our clients the large profits they have achieved in the past two

years," explained Michael Kraus, a vice-president of Toronto-based brokers Nisbit Thomas Shogard Inc.

Most analysts date the current bull market from a post-August, 1982, low when the Federal Reserve Board in the United States ended a two-year-long anti-inflationary campaign by easing monetary policy. At the prime rate fell—it had peaked at 20.5 per cent in August, 1981—the current economic recovery got under way. Investors began to shift money away from interest-paying investments such as term deposits and investment certificates. They switched over stocks and bonds, lured by the possibility of earning spectacular capital gains, and the new demand caused prices to rise. Although the bull market started from the fall of 1982 until the summer of 1984 and again last August, the general trend has been up. The Dow Jones industrial average has risen from 778 in August, 1982, to an all-time high of 3,096 last April 21. The TSX 300 Composite Index climbed to a record high of 3,128 last April 18 from a level of 1,613 in August, 1982. Said Burton Bygn, strategy director for the New York investment house of Morgan Stanley & Co., "We are in the midst of the bull market of a lifetime."

In the past year the market surge has spread from North America to exchanges around the world. The stock exchange index in Tokyo is up 19.6 per cent since January, and the French, British and West German markets have all repeatedly set new records in the past year. As the European Community experiences a full-scale industrial revival spurred by lower inflation, rising profits and stable governments, investors are flocking to swap up shares in long-undervalued companies. In France, the market has been buoyed by the return of a right-wing government and a plan to decentralize banks and industrial companies.

American and Japanese investment money is also flowing into West Germany, which has the third-largest economy in the industrial world after the United States and Japan. Three weeks ago the industrial conglomerate Volkswagen had nearly raised \$1.2 billion—the biggest stock offering in

the country's history. In Britain, the Financial Times' index of 30 blue-chip stocks listed on the London Stock Exchange has risen by 48 per cent in the past 12 months. Some brokers in



Economist Albert Alt says declining rates, falling prices

the City, London's faded financial district, are now predicting a correction that is expected to last three to five months—followed by a return of the bull.

In North America one of the most dramatic features of the bull market has been the interest in mutual funds,

1986. American investors poured \$47 billion (US\$1) into the funds, up from \$19.5 billion (US\$) in the same period in 1985. According to the Toronto-based Investment Funds Institute of Canada, which represents about 160 of the country's 270 mutual funds, Canadians invested \$4.2 billion in mutual funds in 1985, up from \$2.1 billion in 1984.

With interest rates relatively low—and with so many professional and ordinary investors wanting to buy—corporate investments have found that it is an excellent time to raise money by issuing record amounts of new bonds. According to Salomon Brothers' Tankas, in the first four months of 1985, companies in the United States issued a monthly average of \$21 billion in new bonds, nearly double the \$11 billion per month issued in 1983. Much of the money raised from the bonds, which pay a fixed

rate of interest, is being used to pay off old bank loans taken out at higher rates. Last week the Canadian prime lending rate stood at 10.5 per cent, down from 13 per cent in February. And the U.S. prime has fallen to 8.5 per cent from 10.5 a year ago.

What continues to excite the bull market is solid evidence, according to some analysts, in the relatively weak performance of the North American economy. As expansion keeps prices low in order to win better sales, inflation stays down—and that, in turn, permits central banks to drop interest rates.

Still, some investment experts say they fear the consequences of the speculative fever that is driving the market ever higher. Said Jaroslawsky, "In 1988 everybody thought the market was overpriced and that went on for a year." He added, "By October, 1928, the market collapsed. The higher it goes, the more it will be a total collapse." Last week a wall of caution was evident as the markets edged slightly downward.

But among analysts, economists and investors, there was a far more robust consensus: the market is still more money to be made from the amazing bull market of the 1980s.

—MARK NEWMAN with DAVID LINDSAY
New York and ALBERT ALT
and PAUL T. ROBERTS in London



which permit people to pad their money to make investments. With interest rates on bank savings accounts, government and guaranteed investment certificates in decline, small investors are increasingly entrusting their cash to the professional money managers who operate mutual funds. In the United States during the first three months of

Asper on the rebound

Issued (Guy) Asper is a garrulous workaholic and a chain-smoking visionary. And his career as a Winnipeg entrepreneur has survived the boom-bust cycle of the Western economy. Starting in 1977, Asper, along with his partner, Gerald Schwartz, a Winnipeg lawyer, used \$20 million of investors' money to create a \$2.5-billion conglomerate. But during the 1982-83 recession Asper and Schwartz had to sell most of the companies they controlled in order to pay back investors. Now, Asper is making a comeback. His goal: to build a new, Western-based media and financial empire.

Asper has already scored several victories. Last fall Asper, who owns Winnipeg's CTV-TV and 66 per cent of the Global Television Network in Toronto, signed an agreement to buy CTV-TV in Vancouver. And last month Asper won a difficult battle for a contested prize—decisions for new television stations in Regina and Saskatoon. Asper also says he wants to help rebuild confidence in Western Canada's financial institutions after the collapse last year of two Alberta-based banks. He says he will expand his Vancouver-based Discovery Trust Co. of Cana-

da—a trust company that he purchased last March—into a major new concern. And despite continuing nervousness about the strength of regional institutions, some experts say they believe Asper's plan will succeed. Said Jack London, a professor at the University of Manitoba and a former law

He is a chain-smoking workaholic who wants to help rebuild confidence in Western Canada's financial institutions

partner of Asper's "He can turn a cynic into a believer."

Still, Asper faces a major hurdle to his plan. He is being sued for allegedly failing to complete a complicated deal with his partners in Global Television, Paul Martin and Seymour Epstein. According to legal documents filed in Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench in Winnipeg last month, in late 1984 Asper's CusWest group of companies agreed to sell 25 per cent of its interest

in Global's parent company, Global Ventures Western Ltd., to Martin and Epstein for about \$50 million. As a result, Martin and Epstein would have increased their share in Global's earnings to 50 per cent. But in July, 1985, Asper refused to close the sale. If the sale does not go through, the plaintiffs want \$50 million in damages.

Earlier this month Asper filed a defence and a counterclaim. According to court documents, Asper claims that Martin and Epstein misrepresented the financial condition of Global Television with the intention of convincing him to sell his interest in Global Ventures for a lower price. In the counterclaim, Asper is seeking damages plus the bookend of Global Ventures.

Despite the legal squabble, Asper is moving quickly to reconstruct his lost empire. As a major first step, he spent about \$2 million to buy Discovery Trust, which has \$150 million in assets and offices in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. Discovery was owned by Vancouver-based Teacher's Investment and Housing Cooperative, which was declared insolvent last year after suffering heavy real estate losses. Said Asper: "Many people are concerned about investing in Western financial organizations. We aren't, so we became the buyer."

At a meeting with Teacher's Coop-

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shareholders and creditors scheduled to be held in Vancouver this week, Asper said, he will ask to have this double-duty asset to \$150 million by acquiring the mortgage and real estate portfolio of the Corp. If the takeover succeeds, Asper says that Discovery will be on its way to becoming a major company. Declared Asper: "Maybe that is difficult for someone else to see, but I can see it now."

During his 23-year career, Asper has never shied from tackling new ventures. When he was 26 he started his own law firm, specializing in corporate and tax law. In 1970 Asper was elected leader of Manitoba's Liberal party. But in the 1973 election, won by NDP Premier Edward Schreyer, Asper held his own seat by only four votes. He resigned two years later.

Asper's business career began to flourish in 1975 when he purchased BOND-TV in Pembina, N.D., moving it to Winnipeg and renaming it GOND-TV. Said Asper: "We brought the equipment up as a truck and were on the air the next day as a Canadian station." The next year Asper teamed up with lawyer Schwartz. Together they raised \$20 million from investors such as the Canada Development Corporation to launch CanWest Capital Corp.—and they immediately embarked as an ac-



Asper's long career of new ventures.

quisition binge. By the early 1980s, CanWest's major interests included Global Television, Crown Trust Co. of Toronto, Manulife Life Assurance Co. and the Marconi-Studman Inc. department store chain, both of Winnipeg.

But the 1982-83 recession forced Asper and Schwartz to dismember most of CanWest's \$7.5-billion portfolio. Many of the company's conglomeration partners, including the now-defunct Sta-West Group Ltd. of Calgary—sawed the profits from their investment in CanWest for their own businesses. Most of CanWest's companies were sold, and over \$184 million was paid to shareholders.

By late 1983 the lucrative partnership between Asper and Schwartz was over. Schwartz left to form a Toronto-based investment firm, Oves Capital Corp., taking CanWest's interests in two firms—Marconi-Studman and Marconi Inc. of Ohio—with him in exchange for about \$7 million.

Asper was left in control of a distressed CanWest, whose major interest was the 68 per cent of Global and GOND-TV. But Asper says that he is well on the way to rebuilding CanWest. Declared Asper: "I am deadly serious about building a major company."

—DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg

Bowing to East Coast fishermen

Last month 60 angry Nova Scotia-based fishermen gathered in a local fishhall in Margate, 200 km southeast of Halifax, to meet an ultimatum to federal Fisheries Minister Thomas Siddons if Ottawa did not increase the fishing rights of the 800-vessel dragger fleet within five days, the draggers would begin fishing in defiance of federal quotas.

That Ottawa's commitment to the two-year-old fish allocation system—which reserves a portion of the yearly catch for 17 protesting companies in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia—in jeopardy. The allocations are considered crucial to an industry besieged for several years. In 1983 the federal Liberal government by Michael Kirby, now a Liberal senator.

ice's largest processor and deepwater fishing company. For his part, Siddons faces his most serious test since assuming the fishery portfolio last November: when former minister John Fraser resigned over the limited haddock. Siddons owed suggestions that he had caved in to pressure from the newly created lobby of draggersmen. Instead, Siddons argued, he was



A bowler off the Atlantic coast; concern about possible damage to Eastern Canada's fishing industry.

along Nova Scotia's Atlantic coast from Digby to Cape Breton. Four days later—on April 26—entry of the same fishermen, members of the hastily created Nova Scotia Dragger Fishermen's Association, led a示威 in nearby Yarmouth where South West Nova Conservative MP Gerald Comeau announced on Siddons's behalf that the draggers would be allowed to catch an additional 10,000 tons of fish.

Protest against each other on that issue are two of the Atlantic fishery's most powerful groups: the inshore draggers—known as the weathermen—fishermen in Canada, with a burgeoning industry for government—and National Sea Products Ltd. of Halifax, Nova Scot-

At the end of May, senior officials from Siddons's ministry are scheduled to meet with East Coast fishing industry representatives to try to resolve the problems of too much competition for a limited amount of fish. Siddons told Atlantic fishers that he also wants to widen the debate to include the future of the guaranteed allocation system.

Indeed, last week there was growing concern that the minister may have done far-reaching damage to the future of the \$2-billion Atlantic fishery. Many fishermen say they now fear

recently adjusting "an imbalance" in the allocation of fish between competing fishermen in the region. Said Siddons: "It just didn't seem reasonable to leave fish in the sea uncaught."

Siddons, an ultimatum



ing that by reopening the allocation system, Siddons threatens the industry's hard-won recovery over the past two years. Said federal Liberal fishery critic George Mendonca: "He is bowing to political pressure. It sets a very dangerous precedent." Indeed, Siddons's reversal of the limits placed on the draggers has fueled speculation that the federal government may move closer to the previous system. Under



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that arrangement, no fish were specifically reserved for the major processors; instead, fishermen operated on a first-come, first-served basis. That meant fishermen had to compete to land the most fish as early as possible in the season before the quota was exhausted. That forced processors to build up their fishing fleets and freeze storage capacity to catch and preserve the huge inventories needed to keep their plants operating all year long. As a result, processors ended up with a mounting debt burden.

Three years ago, in an attempt to resolve that problem, the federal government, two provinces—Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—and private First Coast Investors arranged a \$380-million restructuring and refinancing for seven of the region's most troubled fishing and processing companies. Under the reorganization, the fishing companies merged to create the Atlantic region's two largest integrated operations—National Sea Products and Fishery Products International Ltd. of St. John's.

At the same time, the federal government partially reformed the fish allocation system, providing guaranteed fishing quotas to the two integrated groups as well as to 15 smaller processing companies. That meant they would be able to harvest fish throughout the season, according to demand from consumers. But while the guaranteed allocations eased much of the financial strains on processors, they have done little to solve the bitter competition between them and other fishermen such as the draggermen.

The draggermen—with their 66-foot-long wooden boats called draggers—are among the most efficient harvesters of fish off-shore. Adventurous fishermen, they go in as far as 50 miles from shore in search of cod, pollock and haddock. The draggermen who demanded an increase in their catch allocations are located predominantly in Miramichi, Yarmouth, Digby and a dozen smaller ports in southeastern Nova Scotia. Equipped with an-on-board crews, sets and sophisticated sensors, the draggermen can generate revenues of up to \$300,000 a day. They were easily capable of harvesting a full year's quota in a few weeks.

Indeed, it was that voracious ability to land fish—and the pressure on boat

owners to pay back heavy loans taken out to buy the latest equipment—while set the stage for the ultimatum to Seldon. Last December, when the federal fisheries department announced catch allocations for 1995, the quota for draggermen was reduced by 15 per cent to less than 36,000 tons. National Sea and other processors operating deepwater trawler fleets saw their catch allocations drop by more than 10 per cent. That was done after federal biologists determined that fewer fish would be available this year

had already exhausted their fishing quotas, the dispute gained momentum. Then, 40 out of a total 2,000 draggermen organized themselves into a lobby group with the help of Yarmouth's Conservative deputy mayor, Clifford Hood, who is also a lawyer. Their lobbying efforts included sessions with local MP Connors and five southwestern Nova Scotia Conservative MLAs in the Tory government of Premier John Buchanan.

On April 20 the fishermen voted to begin fishing in defiance of quotas if Seldon did not deliver the expanded fishing rights by 6 p.m. on April 20. Throughout that week, the draggermen kept up the pressure, and persistent questioning in the provincial legislature forced Buchanan to recall his fisheries minister, John Lewis, from a Florida vacation to deal with the issue.

With Seldon still apparently unswayed, Buchanan initiated a long telephone conversation with the federal minister. Then, one day before the deadline, Seldon directed Connors to make the announcement in Yarmouth extending the quotas. Meanwhile, Seldon's assistant deputy minister, William Rowat, conveyed the decision to National Sea's president, Gordon Cummings. In a telephone call that Cummings described as curt, Rowat said that a smaller quota trawler would give the draggermen about 20,000 extra fish—most of it taken from National Sea's allocations. Cummings said that the abrupt change will cost National Sea \$20 million in sales this year—and \$2 million in profits. Said Cummings: "We were stunned. We needed that fish."

For the draggermen, the somewhat lobby will mean more fish and more money. But for many in the fishery, the Seldon decision has already done critical long-term damage. Sandy Siegel, a Yarmouth-based agent of the 2,000-member Maritime Fishermen's Union, which represents about one-third of the region's offshore fishermen and which joined the draggermen's appeal for higher quotas, says: "It looks like he was giving into blackmail." Declared Richard of the Fishermen's Federation: "We're all waiting for the next guy who wants something to say, 'You've got 'til Friday.'"

—CHUCK WOOD in Halifax



Draggermen allocations of fishing under pressure

compared to last year.

Demolished with the new allocations, in mid-January the draggermen launched a campaign to secure access to more fish. They demanded that Seldon meet with them within 10 days to discuss transferring to them about 10,000 tons of fish allocated to National Sea and other processors. Instead, Seldon met with the fishermen in Halifax two months later and offered an increase of 1,500 tons. The draggermen rejected the offer and, with many of their vessels tied up because they

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BUSINESS WATCH

The Czech celebration at Expo

By Peter C. Newman

It happened at Montreal's Expo 67 and Osaka's Expo 70, and even as early as the Brussels exhibition in 1958—and it's happening at Vancouver's Expo 86: the most imaginative pavilion is that of tiny Czechoslovakia.

The huge little pavilion works like an audiovisual symphony, nicely balanced between new and old, between technology and esthetics. In the process, this exhibit, much more than most, manages to capture the national character of the country it is meant to be portraying.

In Czechoslovakia's case, this is a brave combination of liberal humanism and socialist realism—the two, sometimes contradictory, strains that have marked the country's postwar history. It is the practical living out of this approach—its citizens making prudent daily adjustments to overwhelming realities—that has allowed the country and its culture to survive. This is a subtle analysis, much more difficult to capture than that of more flamboyant European peoples such as the Italians, the Hungarians and the French. The Czechs have always managed to confuse their conquerors: had they been occupied throughout modern times, except from 1938 to 1945 by practicing a brand of benign intransigence that amounts to collaboration without surrender. The mutters of quiet loyalty and determined intransigence required to carry this off is very much on display in the Czech pavilion. It's an art the Czechs, among themselves, describe as looking at life *pod fešákem*—which, roughly translated, means "laughing under your nose."

To someone who cares deeply about the fate of Czechoslovakia as I do—having grown up there—it is marvelous to walk through the pavilion at Expo and read all its hidden messages—messages that add up to the sure knowledge that no ideology can permanently destroy what Czechoslovakia is really about. Not that anything in the pavilion is that serious; there is so bit of anything preachy, or any heavy-handed propaganda. On the contrary, it's really light and playful.

The unobtrusively strong respect of the exhibit is realized mainly through two major innovative lighting techniques. The cheery view of life that made movies such as 1966's *Closely Observed Trains* such misadventure is no longer sanctioned, so most of the

creativity still being tapped has gone into devising new techniques. The breakthroughs in Vancouver include *Redemption*, which uses a spherical mirror to distort film and slide images onto a cylinder, forming a sensation, 360-degree projection, on the walls of the pavilion's circular entry.



Kuba portraying a forgotten people

hall. The results are not that spectacular, particularly when compared with Lutzra's *Magia*, first presented at Brussels, or Kinsmasland, which was introduced at Montreal.

It is in the pavilion's main performance hall, among something now called *Asterope*, that the Czechs really shine. Visitors sit with their backs to the screen and see themselves in a large mirror, set at a precisely calculated angle and distance, as three-dimensional actors in their own travelogue. The story line involves nothing more complicated than a flight from the Expo site to the Charles Bridge, the historic arch that has symbolized

Prague's exultant beauty since 1380. But the illusion works. It is multiplied by the fact that the film's main actress, a dark-haired beauty named Zora Jandova, also serves as the pavilion's chief hostess, stepping in and out of her movie at will.

The pavilion's other halls feature a selection of the country's meagre industrial fare. Because Czechoslovakia has a relatively tiny domestic market (15 million), its industries have tried to specialize in such low-tech (1984) as Asia's major markets. Enter tractors and the world's only specialized aerobically propelled-driven airplane, the Zlin 260 L. *Quantro* Canada Ltd., a joint Czech-Canadian trading corporation, has been attempting to export printing and iron machinery to Canada as well as Arnis hockey sticks and skis and Arlis Aura skates. The export trickle to Canada—including the most beautiful glass made anywhere—amounts to only \$40 million a year, which is still more than twice as much as Canada sells to Czechoslovakia, a pitiful handful of goods that seem to consist mainly of various animal hides. What the Czechs really want to sell is in Skoda, the industrial car they have been making since 1905, with 50 designs in future across Canada. (The Skoda factory at Mladá Boleslav, 60 km northeast of Prague, now turns out 170,000 cars a year.)

Strangely, the Czechs claim an important place in the history of motor transport. In a quiet corner of the ship projector was first invented in 1887 by a Czech engineer named Josef Rened. (Although Czechoslovakia has no access to the sea, it boasts a deep-sea fleet of a dozen freighters—which is 12 times the size of Canada's merchant navy.)

By deliberately setting out not to use Expo 86 as a trade fair, but as a showcase for the country, the Czech pavilion's Commissioner General Josef Kuba has made sure the country's ship projector was first invented in 1887 by a Czech engineer named Josef Rened. (Although Czechoslovakia has no access to the sea, it boasts a deep-sea fleet of a dozen freighters—which is 12 times the size of Canada's merchant navy.)

WRESTLING'S HARD SELL

COVER

A deeply tanned man who answers to the name "Hulk" spent less than 15 minutes in a 30-foot square ring in Toronto early this month and reduced 15,000 of his fans to helpless ecstasy. They screamed, gasped, howled and belatedly as the world's most popular wrestler administered seemingly devastating punishment to two opponents at Maple Leaf Gardens. The result was never in doubt: After 14 minutes and nine seconds of combat Hulk Hogan, rising from a position of professional wrestling, had once again triumphed over evil. With his tag-team partner, Junkyard Dog, Hulk Hogan defeated 364-lb. Big John Studd and menacing King Kong Bundy. And in the days afterward, Hogan, a 360-lb. bodybuilder from Vinette Beach, Calif., acknowledged the adulation by posing himself and assuming muscle-building poses.

Pro wrestling in the 1980s is a dazzling combination of skill, strength and outrageous type. It is certainly show business, but wrestlers must be careful to avoid injuries in a crowded schedule—many fight about 250 bouts

each year. Said Hogan: "One bad fall could wreck a career." Handsome, balding Terry Gene Bollea, 32, has had a diverse life as an actor and musician (page 86). But since 1982 he has been better known by his copyrighted ring name, Hulk Hogan and the Hulkster, mainly because of the marketing skills of 40-year-old Vince McMahon Jr., a Greenwich, Conn., promoter. Four years ago McMahon saw that the extravaganza and spectacle of pro wrestling would appeal to a generation raised on rock 'n' roll music. To that end, he began producing televised wrestling programs for syndication, building wrestling's popularity among a new generation of fans (page 90). Still, the wrestling revival owes some credit, he argues, that the success-like violence has a corrupting effect on children.

Breakthrough. But to one dispute that pro wrestling has become an outcast phenomenon is a surprisingly short time. After McMahon's father became ill in 1952—he died in 1984—the son succeeded the father as head of the World Wrestling Federation (WWF), an organization that supplies wrestlers for bouts around the world from his experience among rock concerts in Yarmouth, Mass. Vince McMahon concluded that the fans who showed up and cheered at rock acts in Def Leppard and The Clash would do the same thing at wrestling matches. And to girls' secrets to that time as well as now, McMahon's WWF programs to cable networks and independent TV stations, building a loose network that now reaches more than 80 per cent of all households in the United States and Canada.

McMahon included pop music sound tracks in his programs and WWF wrestlers entered the ring with rock songs blaring through arena loudspeakers. And in 1984 pop singer Cyndi Lauper strengthened



Calling for blood (left): Hogan and Randy at WrestleMania, superstar type

the rock connection when she began singing wrestler Wendi Richter. Lauper engaged in a highly publicized feud with Randy "Robby" Piper, one of the most complete bad guys. At a WWF awards ceremony in December, 1984, to honor Lauper for her "contributions to rock and wrestling," Piper not only kicked her in the face, he smashed her trophy—a platinum record—over the head of her wrestling mentor, Captain Lou Albano.

Smash. That publicity bonanza presaged McMahon's plans to organize an even bigger bash: *WrestleMania*. On March 31, 1985, 30,000 fans in New York's Madison Square Garden and more than a million at 165 closed-cir-

cuit outlets across North America watched Hulk Hogan and actor Mr. T from the NBC TV series *The A-Team* defeat Piper and Paul (Mr. Wonderful) Gherdini in a celebrity-studded extravaganza. Former New York Yankees manager Billy Martin acted as an announcer. Former world heavyweight boxing champion boxer Muhammad Ali was a guest referee. And Liberace used small silver bells as the bout's guest emcee. *WrestleMania 2*, featuring 12 bouts broadcast over closed-circuit TV from New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, was equally successful last month, with stars including Joan

Rivers, Cathy Lee Crosby and Chicago Bears football player William (The Refrigerator) Perry appearing on the show. Next spring McMahon is launching an even bigger *WrestleMania 3*.

'Killer's *WrestleMania*'s success demonstrated that pro wrestling is enjoying its greatest popularity since the golden age of the 1950s when Canadian wrestlers, including Wladis (Killer) Kovalev and Whipper Billy Watson, ruled the ring. Said Sander Kovacs, a 25-year-old Vancouver promoter: "The who controls TV controls the world. These bright young guys today don't miss a trick." Indeed, McMahon has al-

most swept his competition—the Winnipeg-based American Wrestling Association and the Atlanta-based National Wrestling Alliance—off their feet. The two smaller groups have played havoc on Pro Wrestling USA, but the WWF media blitz is dominating. The offerings include:

• A popular one-hour Saturday-morning cartoon show called *Hulk Hogan's Rock 'n' Wrestling* on the CBS network. According to the National Coalition on Television Violence in Washington, D.C., the cartoon show has 22 acts of violence per hour, compared with 55 for *Baywatch*.

• Three weekly syndicated TV shows on 180 stations in the United States and Canada.

• A 90-minute special, *Saturday Night's Mass Blood*, which replaces *Saturday Night Live* once a month on SNL. The show's executive producer is Richard Silverman, who helped develop *Saturday Night Live*.

• A best-selling record, *The Wrestling Album*, featuring such WWF stars as Hogan and Perry singing songs that include *Tutti Frutti* and *Land of a Thousand Dances*. The album has achieved gold record status in Canada after selling more than 50,000 copies.

• Various videotapes, including WWF *Grudge Matches* and six releases of *The Best of the WWF*.

Toronto promoter Jack Tunney, 59, who took over *Thrasher Sports Inc.*, after his uncle Frank died three years ago, credits rock stars for reviving such moneymaking industries as T-shirts, posters, hats and dolls. Tunney has worked as a promoter since 1966 and has never been less than a recent card at the Garden drew 17,000 fans who paid from \$12 to \$15 for their seats. Tunney would not disclose his percentage of that gate, estimated at more than \$300,000. Said a smiling Tunney: "It's a big, big business right now." But more than the money, Tunney said he enjoys the people. "After a match they're waving out. Some of them can hardly talk for all the yelling and screaming they've done. They're just had a hell of a time and that makes me happy." And Tunney anticipates that wrestling matches provide a harmless release for aggression. Said Tunney: "I think we're seeing a lot of fights all the street because they can vent their stress at the Gardens. They're fired when they leave."

Still, York University sociologist Michael Smith says there is a dark side to wrestling. Smith, author of the 1983 book *Violence and Sport*, said McMahon's "wrestling spectacle is the most far-reaching, pervasive—black and white, good and bad, based on sexual and ethnic stereotyping, the Aztec, Native American, Greek versus the Captain America types. It reinforces ex-





WrestleMania merchandise: posters, T-shirts, toys and pinballs for young and old

GLITZ, GLAMOR AND NEW FANS

COVER

The crowd's response to the staging, wrestler carrying a pink purse down the ramp was instantaneous and brutal. "Go home, you fury!" several people screamed. And a few cried, "Dicker Butt!" But Adorable Adrian Adams ignored the insults, wringing his baby lips and waving a limp wrist and a naive smile at the jeering crowd. For the 15,000 fans at Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens last week, Adams was the classiest one they could share with. Adams, 26, a tough guy in black leather, the 200-lb., New York City wrestler declared in 1988, "I'm gay." That admission vaulted Adams to the top of the bad-boy list in the macho wrestling world. And Yvonne Williams of Minneapolis, Ore., "He's a real!"

Criticism. Many and vehement, the new fan is the key to the boom in wrestling, an activity which used to draw crowds of tattooed men with criminal records and bleached-blond women with missing teeth. Once, the standard cry among wrestlers on the circuit was "What has 14 teeth and an iq of 50?" The first 18 rows at a wrestling match? "But that low-class image is a thing of the past as the World

Wrestling Federation (WWF) uses television as a weapon to sell its wrestlers, as well as posters, toys and T-shirts. And wrestling has solidified crossed its old racial boundaries. Ontario Premier Donald Peterson takes his one-year-old son, Benjamin, to wrestling matches at the Gardens. Other fans include Progressive Conservative politician Allan Goog, Toronto Hall of Fame relief pitcher Dennis Lamp and Toronto Maple Leaf winger Rod Smith and Dan Dumas.

Black. Indeed, it only took 12 months to turn Yvonne Williams, a 36-year-old single mother, into a hottest-on-fan—even if the action appears more phony than real. Stan Williams, who usually attends matches with her 17-year-old daughter, Lisa, and as young as 20 fellow workers from Bargain Mart's discount store "When Tito Santana hit Randy Savage with the chair, the first time was so fake. He hardly touched him. The second time he hit him with the chair for real!" That second time left Savage with blood streaking down his face. That's Williams, whose favorite is 7-foot, 4-inch Andre the Giant. "He's so big and heavy. You just want to go over and hug him."

In Vancouver, B.C. Radio producer David Wisdom had not followed wrestling since his teens, but the glitz and glamor of the WWF brought him back to the arena. David Wisdom: "It used to be two fat guys in leotards, one running around, but now you can watch the World Wrestling Federation and get good gym-music workouts." And champions are the norm. "It's sports entertainment," said Wisdom. "The big matches are pretty well choreographed from beginning to end. Two new fans surprised by a result in a wrestling match."

Wisdom noted that there were three types of fans at WrestleMania II, a March 29th event held at the Royal Victoria Theatre in April. "Feminists and blue-collar types who are disgusted by the new-fangled wrestlers. Kids, mostly young males in their early teens. And college-age guys who like the lifestyle aspects of it."

Wisdom: A Grade C class at Toronto's Williams Public School is proof that the WWF's marketing techniques work. In interviews, pupils eagerly recited the names of their heroes and offered opinions on wrestling in general. And 11-year-old Billy Seales, who watches at least five hours of wrestling every weekend. "I like the sport a lot. There is a lot of action in these few hours." But Jeff Holden, 11, voiced a negative note. "Wrestling is almost like fake like the movie chester, but I dislike the cheating." And Tom Simpson, 12, said, "Wrestling is fun and exciting, but I don't like all the boring interviews." Jason Wilson, 12, had his own complaint. "I don't like when they get people who never heard of in the ring, but I still love wrestling."

But Greg Gregg, chairman of Decima Research Ltd. in Toronto, childhood pleasures never the same. He was a boy in Edmonton, Greg has been sitting at ringside, he said, "You can get the blood and sweat all over your face." Although he still attends matches with his 11-year-old son, Christian, Gregg says he is getting bored with the WWF and has recently become a fan of the American Wrestling Association, mostly the villainous Road Warriors tag team. Said Gregg: "They're really vicious. I like bad guys."

—KEVIN SCAMMILLI with NINA ENGBERG in Toronto

THE MAN INSIDE HULKMANIA

COVER

Earlier this month in a darkened Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto, more than 15,000 people waited in silence as overhead spotlights searched out the hero. Suddenly, the pop song Real American erupted from speakers above the ring, prompting the thrashing crowd to chant, "Hulk! Hulk!" And then, professional wrestling's undisputed and (in)visible superstar, Hulk Hogan, stepped into the ring and ripped off his white singlet with the red "American-Blue" label emblazoned across the chest. At the 40-foot, eight-inch high flood his huge arms—he calls his flexed biceps "gyrations"—the cheering rose to deafening levels.

Celestus. In pro wrestling's may world of giants, Hogan strides into arenas as the undisputed colossus. Huge and handsome, he is the trademark of professional wrestling's resurgence. Children watch his TV cartoon show and romantically fantasize about their parents into buying them Hulk Hogan dolls and other paraphernalia. Fans of all ages buy Hulk posters and T-shirts and wave them at and wear them at his matches. They do not mind in the slightest that his matches are choreographed or that their heroes are selling their collective hysteria—Hulkmania—as registered trademarks of Marvel Comics Group. Nor do they care for even an instant—if they even know—that he used to masquerade as a woman under the name Barry Windler and Barling Gold—, or that his real name is Terry Gene Bollea. They have swallowed the hype, and they love it. As the 32-year-old Hulk himself simply explains: "I'll tell you what Hulkmania is all about: You get to live it, you see it, you experience it. You get to have it flow in your blood before you can even come close to believing in it or comprehending it. It's indescribable."

As recently as 1976 years ago there was nothing for Bollea to accept to

describe. But in 1982 his portrayal of Thunderbolt, a wrestler, opposite Sylvester Stallone in the movie Rocky II, earned him wrestling fame and attracted the attention of WWF president and owner Vince McMahon Jr. Once Bollea signed a WWF contract, the mar-

gusta, Ga., on Aug. 13, 1983. Three years later his family moved to Florida, where he grew up as a regular kid interested in baseball and music. At 15, he was a star pitcher on the Tampa Little League championship team. But two years later damage to ligaments in his right arm ended his baseball career, and Bollea switched his interests to playing guitar and pumping iron. And in his late teens he even played bass guitar in some underground local rock bands in Kiss, Rakitas and Infinity's Band.

Blossoms. A day studying business administration and music at the University of South Florida, Bollea began training as a wrestler in 1975. In the late 1970s he moved to Venice Beach, Calif.—also known as "Muscle Beach"—and became Terry Boulder, soon-to-be Sterling Gold, soon-to-be Hulk Hogan, pro wrestler now, he spends all but about two weeks of the year on the road, but still in Venice Beach as his mad dog. He is still a bachelor and neither drinks alcohol nor smokes tobacco. For his cartoon-wrestling audience, the Hulkster says his favorite drink is milk, "the breakfast of bodybuilders." He advises them, "Buy your protein!" And the Hulk knows that



Hogan and Lovelace: financial success, charisma and a great call

loving it. The Hulk began as earnest. And his rule as rock star Cyndi Lauper's on-and-off boyfriend in 1984 introduced Hogan to a vast audience far beyond the wrestling arena. Explains every media coordinator Michael Weber: "Hulk had all the right, charisma and the body build to be a 'champion-type' person. And he and Vince had the right chemistry to put it all together, with the great supporting cast of the other wrestlers."

Bulls. The first chapter in Bollea's success story began in 1987 in a Tampa, Fla., weight-lifting gym when he started building his bulk. But the future "Hulkster" has always been slightly larger than life. He weighed a formidable 30 pounds, seven ounces at his birth in Au-

gusta, Ga., on Aug. 13, 1952. "It proves to all the little Hulksters out there that if you work hard and get to bed early, you can accomplish anything."

Pro wrestling is the only current of Bollea's accomplishments. Indeed, the Hulk himself had to take time off the circuit last month to tape another TV episode of ABC-TV's *The A-Team*. And last week he was Jean Herve's guest on *The Tonight Show*. Said Jerry Taggart, chief of Wrestling's Florida-based magazine: "The Hulkster is just a really nice, over-the-top guy making a living the best way he knows how." But for Bollea's fans, he ranks next to godfather.

—KEVIN SCAMMILLI with correspondents' reports

LESSONS FROM THE KILLER

COVER

He was the maddest man in professional wrestling—a wilder when fans loved to boo and promoters loved to book into their arenas. But time has mellowed 56-year-old Wladek (Killer) Kowalski. Now, nine years after retiring from the ring, the Canadian-born ring referee has become a professor of the

three-man-pay Kowalski a \$5,000 yearly fee. In return, they can attend all of Kowalski's classes, and their motivation for doing so is clear: they know that novice pro wrestlers can quickly surpass the \$700,000 sums that their teacher earned during his prime years. Said Kowalski: "I used to wrestle in Montreal in the late 1950s before



Kowalski, Enrico (Brooklyn Assassin) Demerio (R/T) show pupils, arm locks

half-nelson. Under his tutelage, former computer operators, truck drivers and construction workers travel to towns some 800 miles from as far away as Georgia to grapple with their dreams of glory on mats at the Killer Kowalski Institute of Professional Wrestling. There, four times a week, Kowalski conducts three-hour sessions for 30 students in a small, mirrored gym. And as he demonstrates arm locks, body slams and "atomic drop kicks," he peppers his instructions with testaments to the power of positive thinking. Declared Kowalski: "Muhammad Ali said to me, 'I'm the greatest,' and that phrase kept him motivated. When he stopped saying it, he fell prey to an accumulation of negative thoughts."

The large, agile students—most of

a crowd of 20,000, but in these days a ringside seat cost only \$2.50. Today they cost \$15—and over the primary fighters are making \$50,000 a year." Other wrestling instructors have had similar success tutoring at high school and university wrestlers. Australian-born Hardrock Fred Atkins, a Kowalski contemporary, traces his charges near the U.S. border in Crystal Beach, Ont., and on a ranch near Minneapolis. Former U.S. Olympic wrestling coach Bud Kwasigian guides 10-member classes through six-month courses. But Kowalski attracts students because he is also a promoter and can place graduates with the International Wrestling Federation, a minor circuit that stages bouts in New England arenas.

Kowalski, whom 1950s wrestling

champion Bruno Sammartino described as the toughest opponent he had ever faced, still moves quickly and gracefully while correcting students on the mat. But marks on his 6-foot, 6-inch frame betray the costs of his successful 26-year ring career. During 6,900 bouts he sustained injuries that included six broken fingers, cracked knuckles, a dislocated elbow and numerous shoulder separations.

Basket: Kowalski disputes assumptions that pro wrestling matches are simply exhibitions of skill and strength. Kowalski's response: "If you pick a guy up and slam him to the ground, see there wires pulling him down?" **RIF:** His classes feature such fine points as threatening an opponent with a chair—that affords a rival a chance to recover his breath—or using a knee to inflict a wound not above the eyebrow, a spectacular but safe technique meant to draw blood and excite the crowd.

Kowalski never had difficulty pleasing a crowd, but his first big break as a professional resulted from a ring misadventure. It occurred in 1964, three years after the Windsor, Ont.-born son of Polish immigrants entered pro wrestling. During a Montreal match with Yukon Eric, another arch-villain of the 1950s, Kowalski launched a flying knee drop from a ring post—and severed part of his opponent's ear. Kowalski later visited Yukon Eric in hospital, but he had difficulty extending sympathy. Bristled Kowalski: "He looked like a fat man with his head all wrapped up, so I started laughing. So did he. But reporters who were there thought I was calling. They wrote, 'Kowalski's a sadistic animal, nothing but a killer.'" The description stuck, and Kowalski became one of the hottest acts of his era. A man who would slams, bite, gouge and claw his way across the United States and Canada in matches in such countries as Australia and Japan.

Pain: Kowalski lost much of the money he earned during his biggest years through such ventures as an investment in an unsuccessful recording studio. But he still earns about \$40,000 a year, and he gets to instruct such current wrestling bad guys as Big (364 lb.) John Studd in the secrets of his infamous claw hold—a jaw-slashing grab of an opponent's head or stomach. Declared former wrestling great Whipper Billy Watson: "Kowalski was a rugged customer. I considered him to be in the Top 10 in the business."

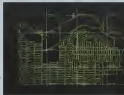
—LENN GLYNN in Reno

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PEOPLE



Christie (right) and friends at fashion gala: 'Showered' by rhinestones and beads

Forthousand people wearing everything from a five-length sequined corset gown to a white-fringed, gold-laced cowboy shirt attended the annual Festival of Comedy as Pabst's opening night last week at Toronto's Convention Centre. Some local celebrities were surprisingly bland amid such sartorial splendor. Said Toronto Mayor Art Eggleton: "Politicians are supposed to like plaid, but my favorite color is blue." Eggleton's wife, Brenda, was loyal to her favorite designer: "I love Alfred Sung. I love loads of his clothes." For his part, Sung was unimpressed about who wears his designs. "Mike Mulcahey—I think." But singer-actress Glenn Close said she loved the look's display of rhinestone studs and feather boas "muzzling." Declared Christie: "My nose is hanging open."

Waxmanstage-style T-shirt, reupholstered by Layton played the Greek philosopher Socrates in two performances at the Centre's Theatre-in-a-Box. Earlier this month, Novak was about taking on his last acting role after his college days 50 years ago. Layton, 74, later noted with relief: "I suppose people cease expecting me to drink beer. Or at least see me only as a carpet or fish my bones. Thank God none of it happened." More at ease during informal postperformance dialogues with the audience, Layton fielded questions with philosophical spirit. When asked why Socrates, if he were such an expert on love, could not get along with his wife, Xanthippe, Layton replied: "That may be true. But Socrates paid her a great tribute. He said she was the one who drew him to philosophy." As for his tendency to occasionally slip out of character, Layton said he could not resist the opportunity to be both "a wise man and a wise guy."



Layton: 'A wise man and a wise guy'

New Zealand actress Dame Rhiannon, achieved international fame when showing at the 1981 wedding of Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales. But far from her experience, Dame Rhiannon, a 48-year-old who is one-quarter Maori, says that she still suffers from insecurity. "Everyone wants to be blind," she said, adding that she has decided to return as a tutor in her next life because "teachers have all the fun." Declared Rhiannon: "Worse men than everyone. You should read the letters I get from women who want to know what it's like to be kissed by Flaco Domingo."

Byronist intellectual Edward de Bono originated the concept of lateral thinking, defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as "seeking to solve problems by indirect or illogical methods." But the 53-year-old Rhodes Scholar, in Toronto last week to conduct a three-day seminar for WMA Management Centre Inc., said that although the technique may seem to require "a temporary insanity," it is perfectly logical in hindsight. The simplest example, he says, is this joke: "An old man dies and goes to hell and sees his 89-year-old former business partner sitting with a young blonde on his knee. 'Are you sure this is hell?' asks the first old man. 'You seem to be having a good time.' 'Sure it's hell,' replied the other. 'Is her punishment?'"



Forsythe: cliff-hanger

As Bentley Gregg, grandfather to his orphaned niece in the 1957-1961 TV series *Richard and Judy*, John Forsythe was endearingly avuncular. Now, he plays tough-minded Blake Carrington in TV's showcase of degeneracy, *Dynasty*. But Forsythe, 68, says that he could not entirely let go of the avuncular image he enjoyed in his old series and has altered his character's personality. Said Forsythe: "Blake started off as more ruthless and aggressive. I was able to incorporate more empathetic traits." However, in the cliff-hanger episode scheduled to air May 21, Carrington has an aberrant moment when he attempts to strangle Alexis, played by Joan Collins. "Blake would like his Alexis," Forsythe admits. But he survives, "because the show must go on."

—Edited by MARY MCCORMACK



Charles and Diana's "publishing tour" marked by boredom, fatigue and insults

PEOPLE

he looked bored and had a fawning spell, some of his speeches and jokes fell flat and the two were the butt of insults in the Canadian media. As Britain's Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, finished their eight-day tour of British Columbia, it was not a moment too soon for royal supporters back home. The British press came down hard on the couple's Canadian hosts for planning such a rigorous schedule, which included visits to nine parliaments at Expo '86 and six B.C. cities. The *London Sun* called the visit "the punishing tour that took Diana to the limit."

Even before the visit, Buckingham



Photo by AP/Wide World

Palace officials were concerned about the couple's stamina and issued guidelines suggesting that they not be required to walk further than 15 m at a stretch. Canadian officials certainly did not foresee problems with Charles. But one Expo spokesman "You just wind him up and he'll go anywhere." And that cavalier attitude extended to Diana, who walked more than 45 m in several moments, looking either bored or fatigued throughout most of the visit. At a two-planning ceremony in Prince George on May 4, she did show some animation when she dumped three loads of soil into the hole around the tree, then handed her gold-plated shovel to Forests Minister John Horgan and said "Come on, then. There's a lot here to fill in."

But two days later, while touring the California pavilion, she frazzled. Royal press secretary Victor Chapman promptly denied the rumor that she was pregnant, and that evening at a dinner Charles stopped a joke about the incident. "My wife is feeling much better now than she was earlier in the afternoon," he assured his audience. "And it's entirely due to the extremely advantageous conditions that prevail in British Columbia—the weather and the general fertile conditions—which have ensured she's about to have a scuplet, which is really why she fainted." When no one laughed,

Charles hastily added, "It's not actually true."

Washington-based columnist Allen Fotheringham carried the fury of monarchists on both sides of the Atlantic with his irreverent remarks. Interviewed on British radio, Fotheringham referred to Charles and Diana as "Bat Kate and Batsy," and described the rest of the Royal Family as "frightless wonders." Declared Fotheringham, "The only thing that keeps your working classes from rioting in the streets are the monarchy and the football pools. They like to see Di, whether her skirts are long or short, whether she shows a little cleavage after the state ball, but it's all in the realm of Hollywood entertainment." He added, "I don't have anything against the monarchy—it keeps the unwashed amused." Among those not amused was British Conservative MP Nicholas Petherbridge, who declared, "All I can say to Mr. Petherbridge is that nobody will turn out to see the president of Canada, whoever he is, or his wife, whoever she is, if he's got one."

Despite all the bluster and banality, there was continuing real concern about Diana's health. Buckingham Palace responded to numerous inquiries with a statement that the princess was in perfect health and that the royal tour would



continue—but the anxiety about Diana continued as well. As the couple alighted in Osaka, Japan, last Thursday, a British TV journalist noted that Diana descended the airplane steps "gingerly."

—MARY McIVER with correspondents' reports

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Celebrating the nation's composers

Royalty was casting planners of the Expo '86 opening gala knew that the music had to convey a sense of grandeur befitting the occasion. To achieve that, they commissioned a far-flung titled *The Niagara Shift* and so, on May 2 its majestic premiere, with a dazzling flourish of brass and percussion—rang out in Vancouver's Odeon Theatre to a capacity black-tie audience of 2,800, including Prime Charles and Queen, Princess of Wales. After a rousing British with full orchestra, the composer, Alana Lense, stepped out shyly to greet the applause. It was a triumphant moment for a Canadian artist whose work is increasingly winning widespread attention (page 46). But it was just one glimmering highlight for the International Year of Canadian Music, a 15-month showcase that celebrates Canadian composers. The event's honorary chairman, "We are celebrating the vitality of music in Canada."

Canada does established artists, including Harry Bennett, composer of the opera *Leslie* and *D. Murray Schaefer*, best known for his music theatre compositions (120). As well, the haunting chamber works of Claude Vivier, the Montreal composer who was mysteriously murdered in Paris in 1983, have been celebrated on public radio and in concert in France and Great Britain. And from there, few Canadian composers are known outside music faculties. Indeed, their work has been ghettoized in new music societies and performance ensembles such as *NOVA* Music in Halifax, *Montreal's Société de musique contemporaine de Québec*, Toronto's *Arrangement*, Elizabeth's *Arctivision*, and *Music* in Vancouver and the *New Music Society* in Vancouver. Now, organizers of the Year are bringing a wider audience to the gifted but little-known composers (page 48) whose works have made Canada's contemporary music as richly varied as any in the world.

The yearlong celebration is the brainchild of John Miller, executive director of the nonprofit Canadian Music Centre. Since January, organizers of the Year across Canada have brought together 20 new-music organizations to plan concerts, recordings and special radio and television broadcasts. Next month Ottawa's National Arts Centre will mark the Year with a

Currently the international music community is experiencing a reversion to more hybrid, tonal writing—and many younger composers, including Ottawa's Steven Celis and Toronto's Marjorie Moseick, are part of that move. Their musical style, debbed by critics the New Romanticism, features a sentimental quality that has not been prominent in concert music for generations. Still, others are exploring the hypnotic qualities of minimalism—music with amplified harmonies and rhythms—such as Toronto's Ann Southam. But Canada's most distinctive musical offerings are the post-avant of Toronto's Schaefer. Often invoking a mythological setting, such works as *Presence of the Stars* combine music, dance and multimedia in elaborate outdoor rituals.

Despite their adventurous explorations, few Canadian composers know the sweet sounds of financial success. Of the 250 composers who are members of the Canadian Music Centre, only a handful earn a living solely from their work. Indeed, Statistics Canada lists the average annual income from royalties



Manover's symphony a year for music capturing the "Canadian soul"

for day contemporary music. Festival Montreal, Quebec-based *Rochester Mills*, a Toronto-based *Blue Company*, and the National Film Board are producing a series of 10 documentaries on this country's composers. And in November the CBC marks its 55th birthday with an ambitious survey of 50 years of Canadian music.

Stylistically, the works adjectives will have are in tune with the diverse compositional forms that predominate internationally. The older generation—such composers as Winnipeg's Barbara Pentland and Montreal's Roger Gosselin—still favor the dominant style that marked composition after the Second World War. But Canada also has a strong vocal tradition, typified by Toronto's John Beckwith, or Boston—whose work ranges from whimsical songs for schoolchildren to full-length operas.

earned by composers at a staggering \$405. What little music is available comes in the form of commissions, which net an average \$7,000 for orchestral pieces. Last year the Canada Council spent \$500,000 commissioning 22 new works. And of the country's \$13-million music budget, only \$800,000 went to contemporary music.

Canadian composers also express frustration at the resistance of most orchestras to their work. Although the Canada Council sponsors 10 orchestras—compared with the government's 30-per-cent content regulation on pay radio—it is not always obvious. The National Arts Centre Orchestra, for one, defended its exclusion on classical radio, defended by Toronto's John Beckwith, or Boston—whose work ranges from whimsical songs for schoolchildren to full-length operas.



Shafar's *Process of the Stars*; McIntosh (below) inviting listeners to enter the 20th century before they leave it

exception, late contemporary music."

But composers contend that there are no hard facts to support such claims—and that audiences might enjoy contemporary music if they were only exposed to it. Speaking at last year's convention of the Association of Canadian Orchestras, Bennett issued a challenge to his hosts, saying that in 15 years the 20th century would end "I would like to extend an invitation to enter this century before you leave it," he said.

Although the events of the International Year have significantly increased the number of performances of new works in 1986, many composers suspect that when the Year is over, orchestral programming will return to their annual series of Beethoven and Brahms, leaving the music taste of contemporary works for specialized music societies.

One group seeking to broaden new music's exposure is the innovative *Logos* contemporary, a 10-piece orchestra founded and conducted by Toronto's Alex Paik, with funding from *Space* Inc. The orchestra commissions

and performs works by Canadian composers and also plays European and U.S. contemporary works.

The CBC continues to play a small role as a contemporary music showcase, with two radio shows devoted exclusively to contemporary sounds.

The corporation is also a major recording outlet for new music and continues to add to its impressive anthology recordings featuring the sounds of the country's top composers—available through *CBC Enterprises*. Meanwhile, the Canadian Music Centre has its own label, *Centrediscs*, which last year sold 5,500 records across Canada and abroad. Currently it offers 23 titles, all Canadian. Explains the centre's Miller, "It's a limited market. But long after the pop/rock era goes, this music, which captures the Canadian soul, will be remembered."

Meanwhile, young composers continue to seek a wider audience. Encouraged by the commercial success of such U.S. composers as Philip

Glass, who has composed the scores and recorded pop music, they are moving toward a more accessible style. Winnipeg-based composer-giant Diana McIntosh brings humor to a musical world that she claims is all too serious. The classically trained artist performs alternately as herself and as *Maude Pily*—an eccentric old woman from the mythical *Dandelion*, *Man*—using toy muses, rolling pins for percussion and tape-recorded dog and cat calls. Seed another young composer, Walter Souders of Montreal. "Many of us are no longer consoled by the idea of writing for some future poster. We want to communicate now."

For his part, Miller argues that the International Year of Canadian Music can make a difference. "If 1986 causes music programmers to think Canada for the first time," he said, "then it is indeed working." The Year is not even half over. But if the accepted pleasures it has so far brought to audiences are an indication, an appreciation of the new music's wondrous sounds is already in the making.

—BERNARD SHAFAR with JANE O'HARA in Vancouver, NANCY JOHNSON SMITH in Chicago, DOUG SMITH in Winnipeg, ANITA REUTHER in Ottawa, VIKTORIUS BISHOP in Montreal and CHRIS WOOD in Halifax



New music's rising star

The soft living room in Alexina Leslie's west-end Toronto home was in chaos. A grand piano stood half-buried under sheets of musical scores. It was mid-March, and Leslie had just completed *The Riverbank Earth*, her feature for Expo 86's gala opening. Pages of the work, which premiered at Expo on May 2, were spread

everywhere, but one of the few to earn a living safely from composers. What makes her music so distinctive is its sensitive style, marked by vocal acrobatics and rich vocal textures. Typically, her songs of *Paradise*, originally composed for Ontario's Thunder Bay Symphony Orchestra following a trip Leslie made to Hawaii, feature shimmering



Leslie, glamorous guitar, 16-hour days and the demand for orchestral works and film scores

across the piano's stand. Across the bed were postcards from an upcoming documentary film score. And home drafts of *The Riverbank Earth*, a full orchestral work which covers its premiere at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall this week, occupied the bench. The night of a Canadian composer swamped in major commissions from orchestras, festivals and film companies is rare indeed. But at 36, Leslie, whose compositions are featured in glamorous premises and galas across the country, has become the brightest star on the Canadian contemporary music scene. Last week, in recognition of her success, the nonprofit, government-sponsored Canadian Music Centre named her Composer of the Year. Said Toronto Symphony Orchestra music director Andrew Davis, "Leslie writes for orchestras with great flair—and makes orchestras sound brilliant."

With more than 25 commissioned works to her credit, Leslie is not only one of Canada's most popular compos-

ers, but one of the few to earn a living safely from composers. What makes her music so distinctive is its sensitive style, marked by vocal acrobatics and rich vocal textures. Typically, her songs of *Paradise*, originally composed for Ontario's Thunder Bay Symphony Orchestra following a trip Leslie made to Hawaii, feature shimmering

exotic sounds with piano, strings and percussion. Lloyd Dyck, critic for *The Vancouver Sun*, wrote in 1988, "While her music can be formally complex, it always maintains an appearance of simplicity, appealing to the senses and the sense of beauty."

The piece that first brought Leslie national prominence was a tribute to the great pianist Glenn Gould after his death in 1982: *O Magnus, Masterpiece*. In Memoriam Glenn Gould, with its quotations of themes by Johann Sebastian Bach and its powerful expression of pain and joy, won critical raves when it was performed by the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver symphony orchestras. Wrote *The Toronto Star's* music critic William Laitin, "This is one of those special pieces able to cast a spell over its listeners."

Leslie's love affair with music began when, as a child of 7 in Vancouver, she first sat down at a piano. Later she played cocktail piano in hotel lounges to get herself through music studies at

the University of British Columbia. But the strain of practicing inflamed a ligament in her right wrist, ending her hopes of a performing career. Then, in 1973 she went to the University of California at San Diego to pursue a master's degree in composition—where an avant-garde approach to music opened her ears. Leslie's head was also turned by the political climate of the time. "Southern California was really a wild place," she recalls. "I had been a sheltered kid. They thought I was from the moon." She taught electronic music at various colleges in Pasadena and Los Angeles for a decade, but says that she always felt like a "displaced Canadian." After three music students she had failed turned up at her office to threaten her, she returned home to Toronto in 1980.

Leslie's compositions often reflect a quest for her roots. Three of her grandparents were born in China, and much of her music bridges the differing philosophies of Asia and the West. A strong oriental influence is particularly evident in the swirling, kaleidoscopic *Music For A Thousand Autumns*, which is based in part to an ancient Chinese melody. Read Leslie: "I've searched out these roots to answer one question: why would anyone want to stay my entire life over that of others? I think it's because what makes me unique shines through in my music."

The current International Year of Canadian Music is bringing increased awareness of the country's music at home and abroad. Fortunately, that will mean that the world will hear more from Leslie. After her *Songs of Paradise* and *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* are performed at Ottawa's National Arts Centre in the coming weeks, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will include her music on its European tour this fall. To meet the demand, Leslie must compose every day—often for as long as 14 hours. That chaotic schedule leaves her little time to reflect on the success that has made her the darling of Canadian contemporary music. "If it weren't for all the pressure," said Leslie, amid the destroy of her living room, "I would be catatonic."

—BRIANNE ENDER in Toronto

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A gallery of Canada's best composers



R. Murray Schafer

A profound talent with a vast musical eclecticism and more than a dozen books to his credit, R. Murray Schafer has long attracted international attention. But the 52-year-old Toronto-based composer has also made his mark as a visual artist, an environmentalist and teacher—and the titles of his compositions, including *Arborea*, *Whispered Colours* and *Jordan Beyond and Beyond*, reflect the scope of his interests. Often inspired by literature, mythology and nature, his most celebrated works are written with children in mind. *Sea*, which was first performed in May, 1983, on the Ontario Science Centre's grounds in Toronto, is an all-night vigil for the Egyptian sun god, involving song, dance, ritual and prayer. And *Prayers of the Shore*, a native Indian pagant set on a lake at dawn with giant canoe floats, features a soprano voice echoing against a natural backdrop. It was most recently performed in August, 1985, near Banff, Alta. Both works show how Schafer is drawn to spontaneity as a means of inspiring his audience. His approach stems from his belief that true revolutions in musical history emerge out of changes of setting rather than style.

John Weinzwieg

His colleagues call him the "dean of Canadian composers." The roster of 13-year-old John Weinzwieg's former University of Toronto students includes Schafer, Harry Somers and Winnipeg composer Harry Freedman. Weinzwieg, who helped found the Canadian League of Composers in 1961, was a key figure in transforming the provincial music scene of post-war Toronto into a dynamic centre. Primarily an instrumental composer, Weinzwieg's works range from *Red Eye of Gaea*, a ballet drawing on native and French-Canadian folk music, to *Woodward Quintet*, which blends jazz elements into a neomodernist framework. Weinzwieg's more serious concerns emerge in a work for soprano and orchestra, *Wine of Power*. Based on Spanish and Arabic poems, it conveys the fertility of man's quest for power. When won five certain calls when it received its U.S. premiere in Washington in 1970. Weinzwieg, an Officer of the Order of Canada since 1974 and winner of the Canadian Music Council's Medal in 1979, is outspoken on the subject of new music. Exploding my period by modern composers rarely irritates the nostalgic works of the past, Weinzwieg declared. "Our civilizations have been created by Freud, Joyce, Rimbaud—the moon has become a reality. Handel never watched TV. Mozart never travelled in a Volkswagen, nor Shostak in a co-10. The world today is not beating in the tempo of a march."

Paul Dolden

In the world of electroacoustic music, where computers and traditional instruments meet, Paul Dolden's star is rising quickly. A native of Vancouver, 38-year-old Dolden has won six national and three international awards, including a prestigious first prize at France's Bourges International Festival, the accolade for such music. His latest work, *Wills*, premiered in January at the World Society Electroacoustic Festival, an event sponsored by the International Year of Canadian Music at Toronto's Music Gallery. In that work, Dolden drastically alters the sounds of such instruments as strings and brass by using a computer and then layering 200 recorded tracks of those sounds over one another. The computer absorbs the Dolden to repeat notes at a rate impossible for a human performer as many as 320 notes per second. Although his music is highly sophisticated, it is proving to have an appeal beyond new-music specialists—partly because of Dolden's background as a rock guitarist. Said Dolden: "I have always kept the visceral physicality of rock in my music, but combined it with structures from classical music."

Harry Somers

Best known for his vocal works, Toronto's Harry Somers, 68, is one of Canada's most versatile and internationally respected composers. Somers' music is marked by a strong rhythmic drive and an unusual flair for dramatic intensity. Among his better-known works is the full-length opera *Love's Fool*, which premiered in 1967. It was released last year on the Centaur label. Other works include the brooding *Five Songs for Dark Voice*, which he wrote for contralto Sherron Farrower in a late romantic style. Somers's *Five Songs of the Newfoundland Outports*, which draws on popular indigenous folk songs, is permeated with childlike whimsy and ballads. Writing in the popular U.S. music news *High Fidelity*, critic Robert Marlow noted: "The songs alternate earthy outdoor vigor with soothing, more powerful, moods. Each is a gem." Somers is currently working on an opera for children and a piano concerto for Calgary's 1988 Winter Olympics.

Jean Coulthard

Over a career spanning six decades, Vancouver's Jean Coulthard, 78, is an Officer of the Order of Canada and has won praise and recognition from as far away as Australia and Finland. In the course of her musical education, Coulthard studied with Britain's Ralph Vaughan Williams and corresponded with two 20th-century musical giants, Béla Bartók and Arnold Schönberg, who offered critical appraisals of her work. Her broad-based music tends either to be pastoral, as in the *Largo Serenade*, or serious and reflective, typically in *Horizons* on *Handel's*. Coulthard's works have been performed by such international music stars as cellist Jesse Shatner and singer Jan Vickers. The composer says that she is wary of music that springs from intellectual as opposed to emotional inspiration. Dedicated Coulthard: "Universally man reach the human heart, it has its compelling power to minister to human welfare."

David Keane

Born and educated in the United States, David Keane, 43, came to Canada in 1967 in protest against the Vietnam War. Moving to Kingston, Ont., he founded the electroacoustic music studio at Queen's University, and is now its director. Keane has more than 180 compositions and two recordings to his credit. Some of his works are minimalist, with subtle variations on repeated patterns. *Agave*, for piano and electronic tape, features 11 minutes of variations on a single note, with electronic chords activating the piano's remaining strings. His recent album, *Autumn*, awarded a Canadian Music Award as classical's winning of a world's sounds. Said Keane: "The simpler you make a piece of music, the more beautiful it can be." His latest work, the chamber opera *Horizons*, will be presented this week at Toronto's Guelph Music Theatre.

Serge Garant

Composer, conductor, teacher and broadcaster, Serge Garant, 56, is one of Canada's leading exponents of new music. He grew up in Sherbrooke, Que., with a passion for jazz but he says that his tastes were first won by the music of Schönberg and entered "an enchanted land." In the 1940s, he immersed himself in European avant-garde techniques of composition. Inspired, he began to experiment. His *Musique pour le piano* is recognized as Canada's first work to combine live instruments and electronic tape. He also pioneered a style of writing for piano focusing on the instrument's percussive and resonant qualities. His *Chant d'automne* reflects his more mature side. It features 16 performers, including vocalists who sing definitions of love from sonnets ranging from Shakespeare to Spanish dictionaries. In 1964, Garant was named music director of the newly founded Société de musique contemporaine du Québec and still conducts its performances. One of Canada's more cerebral composers, he was made a Member of the Order of Canada in 1980. He has been closely involved in planning the five-day Festival of Canadian contemporary music to be held next month in Ottawa's National Arts Centre as part of the International Year of Canadian Music. And this fall Garant is scheduled to tour Europe with the Société de musique contemporaine du Québec.

—ROXANNE SINGER with JOHN PEARCE in Toronto





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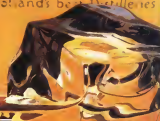
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TELEVISION

Crooks and family ties

BROTHERS BY CHOICE
(CBC, Mondays, 7:00 p.m.)

The first problem for Scott Forsythe (Stuart Bonen) is that he is adopted. At 16, he is a skilled handyman but a mediocre student. When his father befriends his intellect, Scott flees his parents and their natural son, Brett, for a squallid downtown Vancouver boarding house. As Scott falls into bad company—and worse scrapes—15-year-old Brett (Charley Hixson) doggedly trails him from train station to the spectacular B.C. Interior. The result is a fast-paced, soap-opera adventure drama coproduced for a youthful audience by Inversnaid Communications Inc. and Toronto's Disney-owned Atlantic Films Ltd., beginning May 15 on CBC television. The story of the brothers' efforts to outwit hoodlums and repair their strained family bonds is an engaging, modern-day romp through the world that Walt Disney once dubbed "Adventureland."

Brett's troubles multiply when he runs out of money. Desperate for funds, he agrees to deliver a package of cocaine for two miscreants but misdirected hoodlums, Dal (Stephen E. Miller) and Kirk (Todd Duckworth). But Scott, perked by the sight of a police car, dumps the drugs down a sewer and flees to the hills. As he finds work with some modern-day homesteaders, Brett—and the ferocious Dal and Kirk—try to find him.

Although the resulting soap is sometimes woefully predictable, director William Prout never allows the pace to flag. He deftly introduces a gallery of fascinating secondary characters, from an irrepresible bag lady to a lone passenger who makes a homosexual pass at Brett. And Bonen and Hixson deliver fine performances as brothers struggling to appreciate their differences while affirming that they are indeed "brothers by choice."

But Miller and Duckworth, as the belligerent duo intent on recovering either cocaine or cash, steal the show. Beneath both actors' raucous menace and mayhem is an irresistible charm. As the inner-city twosome munches through the countryside, reeling at the sight of cows, they turn *Brothers by Choice* into choice fare.

—MARY JAVAN

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Truman (right) and Josef Stalin in 1948: a change to rule from Stalin's cap

BOOKS

'The Missouri Mule'

TRUMAN
By Roy Jenkins
(Collins, 250 pages, \$24.95)

Former tabloid editor Harry S. Truman who would shortly become one of America's most influential presidents and who oriented the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan, was a Democratic senator from Missouri in 1945 when a reporter asked him whether he would become Franklin D. Roosevelt's vice-presidential running mate. Truman responded with a lecture on American history: most vice-presidents who had graduated to the presidency, he recalled, had been "defeated in office and had their hearts broken." Added Truman: "I don't want that to happen to me." Still, as British political biographer Roy Jenkins reminds his readers, he did arrive at the Oval Office as Roosevelt's co-victor. But *"The Missouri Mule,"* as one colleague nicknamed him, still had to dispense his fiercest of the fate of a vice-president who inherited the leadership of the Western world when Roosevelt died five months after the 1945 election.

Eighteen months later, writes Jenkins, so unsure was Truman's teeth that the task seemed beyond him. Hoping for continuity in policymaking, Truman kept the entire Roosevelt cabinet, although Roosevelt had preferred the advice of experts outside its ranks. At the same time, Truman made almost a clean sweep of Roosevelt's

White House staff, substituting his own poker-playing friends—moderation almost to a man. His harsh reaction—using federal emergency powers of seizure—to railroad, steel, coal and automobile strikes outraged the labor unions on whose support he depended. "To err is Truman," ran a popular Republican joke of the time.

Jenkins then chronicles how Truman exchanged his father's say for a bald, winning re-election in 1948, setting Western Europe on its feet through the Marshall Plan and NATO and neutralizing the Soviet blockade of Berlin. He also deals with Truman's far more controversial decision to drop the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Jenkins concludes that there was a case for ill-fortunes but that Nagasaki was "unnecessary and inexorable."

It is in such firm obscurity, rather than in any new revelations, that the virtues of Jenkins's biography lie. He is meticulous in recording the political fumbles and verbal gaffes that hit the Truman's progress from small-town politician to resignation from the Oval Office. In other respects, Jenkins's book is less satisfactory. Most importantly, he hardly begins to tackle the central paradox of Truman's extraordinary career—the contrast between his painful small-town origins and his outstanding achievements on the world stage. The triumphs of Truman were among history's most fascinating.

—DAVID NORTH

A master of provocation

BUT DO BLONDES PREFER GENTLEMEN? HOMAGE TO QUENTIN TARENTINO AND OTHER WRITINGS

By Anthony Burgess
(McGraw-Hill, 250 pages, \$25.95)

In 1950 British novelist Anthony Burgess began writing at a furious pace, when he was told that he would die from a brain tumor within a year. He completed five books during the next 12 months, sustaining this productivity after he learned that he was not seriously ill. In addition to the 26 novels and numerous nonfiction books that he has written to date, Burgess has produced hundreds of reviews and essays. His best articles from the past seven years appear in *But Do Blondes Prefer Gentlemen? The book's subtitle—Hommage to Quentin Tarentino and Other Writings—*is in the top row of letters on the typewritten text Burgess has used to discourse on everything from Berlusconi to opera. Unluggingly entertaining, the pieces reflect the vast reading and vibrant wit of a vital, open-minded man.

Burgess's love of controversy flares up enthusiastically in *Blondes* in the combative and often amusing "Ghosts from a Secret Pig," he rebuts the contortions—which some female critics even claim only women can write—knowingly about women. But Burgess is at his mischievous best in "Marlene Giffkins," a tribute about France. An inhabitant of francophone Morocco, he chides his Galle neighbors for being too cerebral, claiming that "even practitioners sound like schoolmarmes." He is sternest about the French collapse under the Germans in 1944, writing: "Intellectual cynicism supervised at a time when freedom was not wanted, only painless pain."

Still, at heart Burgess would rather praise than find fault. In a review of *The Rebel Angels* by Canadian Robertson Davies, whom he considers "Nobel material," Burgess claims to have discovered a typically Canadian "manly and humane" in the novel—contrasting it with the "suburban whining" of contemporary English fiction and the "sexual neurasthenia" of American writing. That is heady stuff for a Canadian reader, but it is only one of the pleasures of a provocative and immensely appealing collection.

—JOHN REMORSE

Show Your Stripes!

Breezy sounds of summer

FROM LUXURY TO HEARTACHE
Culture Club
(Virgin/A&M)

Few recent stars have shone more brightly in pop's firmament than Culture Club's Boy George. With his leonine features and borrowed musical styles ranging from Caribbean to Motown, the gifted British vocalist won tremendous celebrity and a reputation for audacity and innovation. But the limelight took its toll, and after two best-selling pop albums the Boy and his band began to burn out from overexposure. Then, last year's *Walking Up with the Woos* as Fire was a midlife collection of songs that failed to set the pop world ablaze. From *Luxury to Heartache*, the group's latest, is an unexpected offering from a band in decline. Producer Arif Mardin's lush, layered style cannot disguise the bankruptcy in the group's songwriting, but it does succeed in showcasing the band's greatest asset, George's vocal talents. With its tedious mechanical rhythm, *Too Much* is the worst example of the group's new taste for dreadful disco

arrangements, while *Reunion* displays some of the album's most lyrical lyrics. And having suffered the sights of George's gender-bending gimmickery,



Leaskerich (left), the Woos: 1990s-style classics

Listeners must now hear him glibly sing about it on *Shamely*. Culture Club's unfortunate decline is reflected in the album's title. From *Luxury to Heartache* indeed.

WOOS
Katrina and the Woos
(A&M/A&M)

For many music fans, the song *Walking on Sunshine* became a byproduct anthem for the summer of 1986. That song by the pop group Katrina and the Woos perfectly captured the season's carefree spirit with an irresistible hard-powered tempo. On *Woos*, its latest album, the British-based quartet reveals its more summer sounds and reveals an unattached love for 1960s-style vocals and guitar. The sunny harmonies of American expatriate Katrina Leaskerich kick off *Love That Day*, while Money Chum features Kimberly Bow's willing grilling voice. And the spirited *White Street*, with its giddy whirling opening, has a contagiously cheerful effort. But the sumping organ roar of *Is This It?* provides the album's most nostalgic moments, closely resembling the driving rhythms and blues of 1960s soul group Mitch Ryder and the Detroit Wheels. Whether creating heavy new sounds or borrowing classic styles from pop's past, the music of

Then he said,
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Katrina and the Waves is as light-hearted as a ride in an open convertible

FALSE ASSURANCES
The Robert Cray Band
(Shout! Pioneers)

Robert Cray is one of the brightest new blues stars. The 30-year-old American guitarist has won an enthusiastic following for a style that combines respect for blues traditions with up-to-date rock innovations. *False Assurances*, his band's third album, highlights Cray's craftily smooth talents in their many forms. On the slow, gorgeous *Fourth Light*, Cray's maddie guitar recalls the melodic grace of blues great B.B. King while evoking the tortured conscience of an uneasy adulterer. Guilt gives way to sorrow on *I've Shipped Her Around*, in which Cray's pining notes capture the pain of rejection. *She's Gone*, another exploration of the same subject, shows Cray's sensitive vocal style, which at times is reminiscent of the late soul singer Sam Cooke. But the album's most wrenching blues song is *Seven*, a confessional track about leaving a best friend's wife. When the caroused husband of the song returns home from Vietnam crippled and blind, an agonizing solo expresses the protagonist's shame. With such rich emotional terrain, *False Assurances* is bound to enhance Cray's reputation as one wildcat bluesman.

RED WORLD
Joe Jackson
(A&M)

Joe Jackson releases albums as his own timetable and approaches video-making skeptically. On *Big World*, the singer continues to break pop-music protocol with a three-sided album (one side is blank) that fuses the usual 30-track studio production. Choosing to record a two-track digital album, Jackson has created a vividly fresh and urgent sound that is pared down yet ambitious. Gone are Jackson's flirtations with Latin jazz and cinematic orchestration. In their place are 10 songs that return to basics but still manage to cover a stylistic megamile. The *2nd Set* uses the raucous guitar style of 1960s rocker Duane Eddy for a song about cruel American tourists, while a haunting piano melody sets a wondrous mood on *Shanghai Sky*. And in *Right and Wrong*, Jackson displays his deep concern with timely political issues. Against a simple folk groove, he sings angrily about how politicians reduce international conflicts to a simple struggle between good and evil. *Big World* begins with energy and insight, confirming Jackson's status as one of pop's true nonconformists.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

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HEALTH

The enigma of migraines

Migraine attacks often occur without warning. The glare of a passing car's windshield or a sudden drop in barometric pressure can trigger a migraine headache. The sufferer may experience severe disorientation, even hallucinations, along with nausea or vomiting. And when the attack peaks, searing pain across one side of the sufferer's head. For many, light and noise become unbearable and many victims seek out a silent, darkened sanctuary to endure a long nightmare that can last for hours—or even days. Brad Rosemary Doolley, 36, executive vice-president of the Toronto-based Migraine Foundation and a migraine sufferer since 1958. "The migraine headache is a word hanging over your head all the time."

Although descriptions of migraine headaches date back to 3800 BC, only in the past few decades has scientific research begun to shed some light on the probable causes of the malady. For the 10 per cent of the world's population that suffers from migraines, the research advances have brought some relief—but little solace. After a series of seemingly promising breakthroughs in the 1970s and early 1980s, the scientific community remains divided not only over whether migraines are a symptom or a disease, but over whether or not they are hereditary, environmental or psychosomatic in nature.

While researchers agree that migraines occur when some blood vessels in the head quickly dilate or constrict, they disagree as to what triggers that process. A 1983 study by Dr. Frederick Canada and the Migraine Foundation concluded that unstable weather may cause attacks. Many sufferers report more frequent attacks in May, June, September and October. Before storms, which often occur in those months, the atmospheric pressure drops, upsetting the body's balance between internal and external pressure. When gases and fluids in the body expand to compensate for the external drop, more blood vessels dilate, aggravating or triggering

Still other research points to food

allergies. Studies conducted in the United States and Britain in the past five years found that 70 per cent of migraine sufferers are allergic to five or more foods. In the studies, when patients' intake of the foods to which they were allergic was stopped or substantially reduced, their migraines either ceased or at least became less frequent.

But Dr. Marek Gessel, a neurologist at Toronto's Sunnybrook Medical Cen-



Gessel: A diving nightmare that can last for days

tre and one of Canada's leading migraine experts, says he considers the food allergy findings inconclusive. According to Gessel, other research indicates that migraine sufferers may be the victims of an "optic deficiency"—a failure to produce the body's painkillers, endorphins and enkephalins. Still, Gessel can offer no update for Canada's estimated five million migraine sufferers. Added Gessel: "Migraines are very much like asthma, a condition, a physiological response to something. And it is probably part of our genetic makeup to be like that. I am not sure there is going to be a cure."

—BRIAN JEFFREY STROET in Toronto

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Movies with a new flavor

The wall-to-wall broadband, bean-radiating and European coffee-making machines create the atmosphere of a trendy café. Yet the patrons sipping \$3.60 cappuccinos and double espressos are not would-be housewives but moviegoers at the "30.50 Tuesday" offered by Cineplex Odeon theatres across Canada. Facing increasing competition for the entertainment dollar from pay-TV movie channels and take-home video recordings, Cineplex Odeon took the initiative. Instead of waiting in cramped lobbies,

some Cineplex patrons can sip coffee at marble-topped tables, look at original artwork on the walls and munch gourmet popcorn. Saul Garth Drabinsky, 27, president of Toronto-based Cineplex Odeon Corp. "We had to upgrade the quality of the moviegoing experience."

Cineplex is one of North America's largest chains—it owns 385 theatres housing 1,130 screens, and it employs more than 80 architects and engineers. The chain's three-year, \$35-million refurbishing project will be completed by

the end of 1993. And the upgrading includes the concession stands. Traditionally, theatre snack bars generate about \$1 in sales per ticket buyer. The concessions at Cineplex draw an average of \$3.50 per person. The company is considering seeking liquor licenses for its café-like concessions.

Half-price tickets, attractive lobbies and fresh-baked popcorn may get people into the theatres once. But getting them back will still depend on the product on the screen. Saul Gies Tyraklo, 28, director of housekeeping at the Cottage Hospital in Etobicoke, Ont., who recently watched *3 Men and a Cradle* at a Cineplex Theatre "All of this is great, but without a good movie it's still a waste of money."

—BOTH ATTRIBUTES in Toronto

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Zarewicz and the Luma: the dawning of a new era in telecommunications

COMMUNICATIONS

The photophone arrives

More than a century after Alexander Graham Bell first heard the sound of a voice over an outdoor wire in Braintree, Ont., what communications experts call "smart telephones" have arrived in Canada. On April 2, Bell Canada installed 1,200 in volunteers' homes in Peterborough, Ont., to test-market Call Management Services (CMS). Among other breakthrough functions, the system digitally displays the caller's phone number, allowing the user to screen incoming calls before answering the phone. One can also switch calls from one phone to another and automatically get calls through when busy lines become free. A new one featuring the use of computer technology and base telecommunications is coming, and it promises changes almost as dramatic as Bell's first call.

Although five, full-color video telephones may not be generally available until 1990, on April 30, Luma Telecom Inc., a Santa Clara, Calif.-based subsidiary of Wisconsin Electronic Sales of America Inc., introduced Luma—a telephone that transmits the voice and a black-and-white still picture of the caller onto a 3-inch diagonal screen. Transmission of live images requires expensive fibre-optic cables, but Luma operates on regular telephone lines. Just slightly longer than a conventional business phone, the Luma transmits and displays three sizes of black-and-white photographs (1½ inches, 3½ inches and 5 inches) in less than 0.5 seconds.

The left half of the Luma's screen

displays a still picture of the caller; the right half a live picture of the person receiving the call. To transmit a picture of himself, the user simply presses a button that focuses his image on the right half of the screen and then automatically sends it to the person on the other end of the telephone line. To transmit an image of a document or photograph, the user holds the article in front of the Luma's camera. When the desired image appears on the right half of the screen, again the user simply presses the button. The principal application for business is caller identification. But, Luma president Stanley Zarewicz: "We also think it will be a fun feature for families. They can send pictures of themselves across the country to relatives for the price of a phone call."

Bell Canada is investigating the possibility of marketing Luma, at a projected price of \$2,500, to businesses by the end of this year and to homes by late 1987. And Bell's plans for the consumer market include phones with different ring tones for each member of the family and phones that selectively block calls from specific individuals or businesses. In the age of "smart" telephones, people will be able to sort incoming calls as they see fit, junk mail. Not only will subscribers be able to "reach out and touch someone," as Bell promotion campaigns promise, but they will also be able to see and locate them.

—KEVINLEY KAGAYAMA in Toronto

RESIST THE USUAL

**TASTE
THE
REWARDS**

Rewards before death

As the Air Canada 767 en route over Montreal on a special 40-minute flight, Capt. Ron Clark directed the attention of the 18 passengers and crew members to such traditional tourist attractions as Olympic Stadium. And as the jetliner passed 3,000 feet above Michael Kent's home

and high school, the 15-year-old boy beamed with pride and excitement. For Michael, who wanted to become a pilot, the aerial tour on Nov. 27 was a dream come true—one arranged by an organization that strives to grant the wishes of terminally ill children. Michael died of cancer three weeks after

the flight, but his parents have a videotape of the ceremony—and warm recollections of their son enjoying himself. Declared his mother, Mary. "It seems like he is not really gone. We have some really nice memories."

During the past two years, 10 other children in Canada, all suffering from terminal illnesses, have realized requests ranging from one-week trips to Disney World near Orlando, Fla., to sharing expensive restaurant meals with their family. They have been able to do that through the auspices of the Children's Wish Foundation of Canada, a federally registered charity founded by Montreal resident Deborah Sims. The 37-year-old former public relations consultant revealed that in February, 1984, she watched a television program about an Arizona woman who had devoted herself to granting the wishes of terminally ill children after her 13-year-old daughter died of cancer. Inspired by that example, Sims started a similar organization in Canada five months later. Now, the fledgling organization plans to open chapters in Manitoba and British Columbia. Said Sims: "It is a way of giving back some of the happiness I have had from my good luck in having three healthy children."

Foundation members follow a simple formula in their attempts to fulfill requests from children who are usually between 5 and 16. After verifying the child's medical condition with the family's physician, Sims or another volunteer asks the potential recipient, "If there were anywhere you could go, anyone you could meet, anything you could do, what would it be?" she says. Then, they try to fulfill the wish within 30 days. Disney World has been the destination of choice for 30 of the 56 children, and one 16-year-old cancer victim achieved her fantasy of staging on stage with rock stars Bryan Adams and Tina Turner at last November's Jive awards in Toronto. Declared Laura Cole, a 30-year-old Ajax, Ont., housewife and foundation director: "We never tell them 'last wishes'—and we never say 'no'."

To that end, foundation members have persuaded hotel chains and airlines to donate such items as free air tickets and accommodations. But the expense of some wishes—the one-week family visits to Disney World alone cost \$1,000 each—have led Sims to begin planning a nationwide fundraising drive in November. Her goal is to raise \$250,000, and Mary Kent has pledged to help canvass donors. As well as anyone, she knows the value of fulfilling a wish for a terminally ill child.

—BARBARA EHRHART in Toronto

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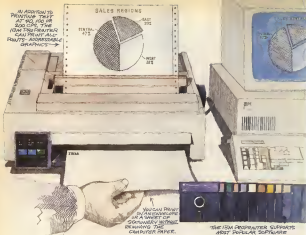
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ART

Visual bravado from a new generation

Sage of *Repression*, an exhibition of 15 Canadian artists which opened on May 8 at the National Gallery in Ottawa, is the institution's last opportunity before its move to new quarters in 1988 to illuminate the changing production of art in the country's contemporary art scene. National Gallery curators James Bradley and Diane Neisewander have highlighted a generation of painters and sculptors in their early 30s, some of these little-known outside their communities. There is an avant-garde art, largely available for hanging on living-room walls, nurtured instead in a network of government-sponsored artist-run galleries.

Still, the baby-boomer artists are eager to communicate. If the art that dominated 30 years ago was about art—a canvas full of stripes signified only this—current art is positively glib in addressing complex questions of identity and ideology.

Within the country's small, super-sensitive arts community, *Sage of Repression* has attracted attention as much for what it omits as for what it includes. As the gallery's first contemporary show since its poorly received *Pluralities* in 1980—and, because of the impending move, its last—until the 1990s—Scott has borne the weight of much expectation and disappointment. But while occasionally pinking, it is always provocative, avoiding the boredom and drag of too over-the-top shows. These often reach to delight and astonish, establishing a delicate harmony within a richly diverse group.

For all their differences, the artists tend to express themselves lyrically and share a fascination with wedding language to imagery. Robert Wynn has created a series of six beautifully sculpted bottles—accompanied by short, poignant accounts of political refugees and other victims of oppression—offering a sensitive testimony to

humans suffering. But even these artists who do not use text have produced works that viewers can read in a subjective, literary manner, one is Ronde van Halm's large-scale theatrical construction *Recess*. Kristensen, a lurid scenerapist in wood and painted canvas of that shogunate of Nazi propaganda, the 1936 Berlin Olympic stadium. The audience accepts overwhelm-

Other less overtly political work examines the interactions between self and society. Joanne Telf's satirical self-portrait as *Prostitute*, which depicts a glamorous self-portrait hanging on a dining-room wall, is a biting commentary on the packaging of art and artist as commodities. And I want you to find the way I do... (*The Dream*), Jane Sterbak's mesmerizing, seven-

metre sculpture "dream" accented with red-hot rings of electric wire, suggests the anguished side of human relations. It is not surprising that an exhibition of young artists includes a certain amount that is mediocre or unresolved. David Thomas creates a surreal, enigmatic of black figures covered excerpts from philosophical texts which is so diaphanous that it drives the viewer away. Mary Scott's graffiti-like paintings, covered with feminist quotations and private meanings, some angrily anti-male, are obscure and repellent.

In no way does the exhibition present the best in current Canadian art. The omission of Sandra Meigs, John McEwen and other fine artists, who may have been too young for *Pluralities* and now find themselves too old or established for *Sage*, diminishes the show of any comprehensiveness. At a time of unopinionated activity, there are simply too few exhibitions bridging contemporary work to a wide audience. Canada badly needs a biennial cross-country survey such as the National provided until 1971.

What the curators do offer is an intellectually idiosyncratic but resonant selection which hangs together like an anthology of poems. The passive, introverted and commitment to intelligent dialogue with the viewer displayed by this generation of artists suggest that they will produce an even richer harvest in the years ahead.

—GREGAN MACRAY



Too's the Magic of San Paolo ideologically but rarely resonant

only a mood of private alienation and public doom. But that postmodern by no means implies a lack of vitality. Indeed, the artists celebrate interiority with a fearless bravado which may supply the feature of their youth. The three strikers with maximum force in the show's most stunning work, *Recess* by Kristensen. A four-part painting by Wynn's *Wanda Koop*, it depicts two recalcitrant reactors affronted against the sky, a bed standing at the water's edge, a nuclear submarine surfacing and two figures (reminiscent of a *Twilight* scene). The rich handling of paint, dramatic conjuring of light and bold placement of images evoke the monumental scale of a nuclear tragedy.

A contentious Carmen

It was an extraordinary moment for the beleaguered cast of Vancouver Opera's *Carmen*. As the curtain fell on the May 11 opening-night performance, two long, lead-bow chords thrummed through the hall. Then most of the audience of 2,800 began applauding hysterically—showing their approval of the company's controversial and sometimes erotic interpretation of the work with a standing ovation. As the curtain lowered for the second time, the cast let out a chorus of delights. But Jean Stilwell, 30, the Toronto mezzo-soprano whose dramatic portrayal of the ill-fated gypsy Carmen gave the evening much of its electricity "We were ecstatic. After weeks of presumed rehearsal, we had finally made it."

The controversy over the production—scheduled for broadcast on CBC TV on May 17—began five weeks ago with the arrival of director Lutzius Platfite. The 53-year-old German first staged his audacious and at times chaotic version of Georges Bizet's 1875 opera for the Welsh National Opera three years ago. Identified with tra-



Tori Fox, Stilwell auditioned and acted

ditional opera's flat characters and staid staging, Platfite created a *Carmen* with spectacular effects—including fireworks and a juggling dwarf—breath-taking theatricality and a dramatic emphasis on the sexuality of the lead characters. In the Vancouver production, *Escamille*, the Spanish, is portrayed as an idol who thrives as perversely suggestively, to the delight of his adoring fans.

But that groundbreaking approach caused controversy. Platfite and conductor Kevin Bickels clashed over whether the music or the dramatic interpretation should take precedence. Then, Vancouver singer Leon Bibb, who was to play the role of an innkeeper, quit the production after three rehearsals, calling it "barbaric." Meanwhile, Platfite also fought Bickels to get more rehearsal time for his performers. After Platfite lost, he walked out—a week before opening night.

Already the Vancouver production has generated such international notoriety that many such foreign opera critics have flown to Vancouver to judge for themselves. Opera lovers may be divided about Platfite's *Carmen*—but clearly his extravagant interpretation has aroused passions in the beleaguered gypsy herself.

—JANE O'BRIEN in Vancouver

A gentle feminist among psychopaths

Best-selling British crime writer Ruth Rendell says she dislikes being called the "Queen of Crime." On a new Canadian tour to promote her new books, *Less Flesh* and *A Dark-Adapted Eye*, she told *Maclean's*: "They would never dare call a man the 'King of Crime,' would they?"

At first glance, the author does not look like the imperial force in the author world of fiction. Indeed, she would guess that the elegant, soft-spoken country girl who women drinking *Perrier* with her in a posh Toronto restaurant last week was in fact a cultivated character of psychopathic acts—as well as a feminist, and, sometimes, beyond Cool, ironic Rendell is no exception to the women's liberation as well as her books—that carefully maintained appearance can be deceptively deceiving.

At 60, Rendell has climbed steadily to the top of her profession since the appearance of her first mystery, *From Doon to Death*, 22 years ago. Over the course of 30 books and numerous crime-writing awards, she has gradually progressed beyond conventional detective fiction. *A Dark-Adapted Eye*, her riveting new saga about a murder within a family, is a psychologically complex novel. To understand the depravity, she published a book under the pseudonym Barbara Vine. But her real name also appears on the front of the dark jacket as a signpost to readers. "I didn't want to start from scratch again," she says simply. As well, Rendell's *Rawlins* has just completed shooting a film adaptation of her novel, *A Judgement in Stone*.

The daughter of two rural teachers, she began a career at 18 as a newspaper journalist in Boston. But as Rendell recalled, "The facts were not enough—I wanted to embellish them." Although she has been a prolific writer of novels and short stories since the age of 16, publishers were only interested in her mystery books, so she decided to specialize in them. *From Doon to Death* introduced chief inspector Roy Westford of the fictional village of Kingsmarkham, a bookish, worldly family man who has grown steadily in popularity over the course of 13 books. Rendell still writes the occasional Westford to satisfy his

fans, but plans to kill him off in a novel to be published posthumously.

In the 1970s Rendell began to care of the detective form, with its shallow characters, laborious plots and tidy solutions to the mystery of evil. Her



Rendell appearances are deceptively deceiving

ing and will aim for one a year. Still, the compulsive writer finds her few hobbies—reading, gardening and yearly trips to Italy—poor competition for the typewriter. Her husband of 34 years, retired journalist Donald Rendell, says she is a workaholic. Describing the couple's recent attempt to spend a two-week holiday at home, he complained: "On the second day I went out briefly. When I came back she announced she had started a new book."

Rendell has achieved every crime-writer's dream: critical recognition for transcending the genre. Wrote John Mortimer in *The Sunday Times*: "If it weren't for a ridiculous literary snobbery about crime writing, Ruth Rendell would be acclaimed as one of our most important novelists." The same herself is more modest: "I know I'm not a great writer; I see myself as a stenographer." She has a patience with crime-writing colleagues who complain about snobs from the literary establishment and readily acknowledges that there are handsome rewards for being the queen of crime. As for the complainants, she noted slyly: "They are probably crying all the way to the bank."

—GILLIAN MACRAY in Toronto

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- 4 *The House with Doors*, Pollock (1)
- 5 *The Mountain Between Us*, Atwood (1)
- 6 *Power at the Switch*, Jewell (1)
- 7 *Cyberlink*, Gaudin (1)
- 8 *The Handmaid's Tale*, Atwood (1)
- 9 *What's Dead in the Hand*, Davies (1)
- 10 *King Ralph*, Cheshire (1)

Nonfiction

- 1 *Fit to Live*, Diamond and Diamond (1)
- 2 *100 Best Companies to Work for in Canada*, Jones, Perry & Zipes (1)
- 3 *Up the Hill*, Johnston (1)
- 4 *Over-Eyed Kings*, Graham (1)
- 5 *Calderdale*, Pouchard with Eichen (1)
- 6 *Isacson*, Isacson with Moss (1)
- 7 *Giving for It*, Kram (1)
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When government waste was fun

By Stewart MacLeod

Just as drinks took the fun out of reintroducing jets took the fun out of flying and water took the fun out of smoking, the federal government, with unending assistance from the auditor general, is relentlessly taking the fun out of waste and inefficiency. And there goes another grand old Canadian tradition, one which perhaps contributed as much to our national identity as the kind of citizenship conventions, CBC Radio's *Book Time* and Premier Hatfield's travel itinerary.

Soon and today, it will be left to grandpapas to recall these heady and hilarious days when Canada stood alone in unbecoming spending. "Come, kids, gather 'round as I can tell you about the fun we had in the 1960s when it was discovered that loans were as good as government payroll at Gary Thompson. By golly, we laughed in those days. We never hardly went for the next auditor general's report. Yes, yes, Wayne and Skelter had just started as TV and there wasn't much Canadian humor around—just the auditor general."

It's not like that any more. Not a bit like that. Oh sure, there are still occasional revolutions of ludicrous leakage—last year, for instance, we were told that \$775,506 had been spent to give memberships to 34 Canadian diplomats in a posh Hong Kong recreation club. But the fun has gone, now, with big money at stake, week-week wastage has become a complex compilation of mambos. Like Christmas, the auditor general has gone commercial. Instead of *Solara*, bouganvillea turns about simple simplicity, we are being treated to hypodermic discussions about accounting procedures, court cases over accountability to cabinet documents and an endless series of royal commissions and task forces on government waste.

The latest of these, organized by Deputy Prime Minister Erik Nielsen, consisted of 21 volumes and 15,000 pages and cost us \$5.7 million. Apart from a fling on the front cover it is that government spending on cost of control, there wasn't one excuse for the most unapologetic of wastes, belly-lauding, of course, was not invented by Erik Nielsen.

Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for Thomson News Service.

But for those of us who, like steam trains, want to relive the good old days, he could have at least acknowledged our presence. It's so fun sitting around the polished stone in hard-worn shoes talking about a billion-dollar tax revision in Dome Petroleum. No, if Canada has any hope of regaining its once-reserved reputation as a splendid squanderer, both the government and the auditor general have an obligation to think small. Why should it be left to grandpapas to recall the post office overordering stamps and being stuck with 55 million of them, all proclaiming "Christmas 1964"?

Surely something as ridiculous happened in this one beautiful harmony in 1964. And when was the last time we were treated to a charting inventory of supplies in the Canadian Armed Forces? The first was in 1963, when it turned out the army had

If Canada hopes to regain its reputation as a squanderer, the auditor general has an obligation to think small

enough socks for 97 years, the air force had enough light bulbs of one type for 290 years and the navy had one size of long underwear that would do nicely, the auditor general figured, for 1,000 years.

Two years later we had another inventory, an update of sorts, and it was discovered that 370,000 different items "appeared to be excess of requirements." Among other things, they included 15,506 divorce service books, 22,379 No. 4 bayonets, 152,478 metal screw posts and 1,757 law books. Even though these items just amounted to a paltry \$300,000, the point is, we had waste examples we could understand. It brought government closer to the people, so to speak.

"Hey, grandpa, tell us about the fun that would be!"

"Yes, indeed, my little ones, I remember that—back in '74 The Armed Forces ordered 100,000 of the things and, after 35,000 were delivered, it was discovered all were made for rightists. Since they had been measured with the surface creased, and when the flaps were folded inside, they wouldn't

fit a 5th. Auditor general said that cost us \$105,000."

Those were the days.

"Does any particular year stand out, Grandpa?"

"Well, 1968 wasn't bad. No big money, mind you, but I sure enjoyed that bit about certain field officers for the Indian Affairs department using the money from the sale of birth, death and marriage certificates for their coffee and gift funds. Today's young public servants don't have that kind of enterprise." Instead, we hear all sorts of things about "acceptable accounting procedures," "restoring parliamentary control over government spending" and, of course, the inevitable gibberish about "modernization."

Nearly a decade has passed since we had a dollar value put on government inefficiency in general circulation—it was precisely \$103,777.50. And it has been even longer since we heard about the government's purchase of 44 new buses. We'll let the auditor general of the day, Maxwell Henderson, continue the story: "Among the built-in defects common to all vehicles was that spark plugs on the right side of the engine could only be reached by disassembling the side of the bus and then cutting a rectangular part in the compartment wall." Not surprisingly, that helped raise the maintenance costs to 15.7 cents a mile, compared with 4.4 cents for other buses. Having to hire a welder to change spark plugs will do it every time.

In his last report, apart from the Hong Kong caper, Auditor General Kenneth Ege devoted almost no space to the wastefulness, departments of days gone by. Instead, he went after bigger game—concentrating on the lack of information available to MPs.

The problem with our new high-splendour approach, while perhaps saving us from financial ruin, is that it's not a financial-ly boring country, unrecognizable from any other when it comes to waste without fault. No more, perhaps, will we hear about the National Museum of Canada paying \$77,000 for puppets that wouldn't work. Or about the five air force bought 3,400 electric re-lays for \$175,000, found them defective and sold them as scrap for \$100—to the American company that made them and which, in all probability, re-sold them. Probably to an

Allen Fotheringham is on leave.

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335 Britannia Road East, Mississauga, Ontario L4Z 1W9 (416) 850-2100



Slimmer... Milder.
Avanti and Avanti Light.
King Size and 100's.



Avanti'

By duMAURIER

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.
Avanti : King Size: 13 mg 'tar', 1.1 mg nicotine; 100 mm: 14 mg 'tar', 1.2 mg nicotine.
Avanti Light: King Size: 8 mg 'tar', 0.8 mg nicotine; 100 mm: 9 mg 'tar', 0.9 mg nicotine.